Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9TH 1828. [NUMBER 1974.

NOTICE.

THE forward state of H. M. Ship BOMBAY, enabling H. M. Master- Shipwright to offer the Sloops of War CYRENE AND FLY, for Sale at an earlier period than was originally contemplated; public Notice is hereby given that "SEALED TENDERS" will be received at his Office for purchase of either or both of the said Sloops on the conditions already Advertised until noon of Wednesday the 16th Instant. In failure of the acceptance of which "TENDERS" for either or both of the said Sloops, she, or they will be put up for Sale on the day specified in former Advertisements. The Ships may be inspected and an inventory of the Stores seen by Application at H. M. Naval Arsenal.

By order of His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief,
JOHN POLLEXFEN,
H. M. Master Shipwright.

WINES
FOR SALE AT THE
Godowns,
OF
Messrs. Ranken & Saunders.

SPARKLING Champaigne		Rs. 40 to 60	per doz.
Harper and Bell's 1st Growth Claret.	in half and quarter Chests.	40	ditto.
Do. 2d do.		30	ditto.
Madeira (Keirs and Co. in Wood		700	per pipe.
Do. in Bottle		24	per doz.
Fine Old Port Wine in half Chests		24	ditto.
Sherry (Butler and Sons) in ditto		26	ditto.
Real Highland Whisky		30	ditto.

Sercial in Pints, Barsac, Vin de Grave, and Superior old Vidonia, Muscatel, &c.
Rampart Row, 9th April 1828.

WINE ON SALE.
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co.

A FEW Six dozen Cases of Palmer's CLARET Just arrived per Exmouth	Rs. 28 per dozen
Fine White Sparkling Champagne	" 40 per do.
French Claret, St. Julien Medoc of 1822	" 14 per do.
London Particular Madeira from Keirs and Co. imported in 1816 and has been two years in Bottle	" 30 per dozen
Ditto from EDWARD and Co. imported in 1822	" 450 per Pipe.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

For Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS OF
Messrs Remington Crawford and Co.

A FEW Cases of First Growth CLARET of 1822, from Todd and Bosanquet, in 6 dozen Cases ..... Rs. 40 per doz.
Pale Old SHERRY from Todd and Bosanquet, in six dozen Cases, ...at 27 per dozen.
Bombay, 9th April 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY the 9th Instant.

A QUANTITY of Chintz; Handkerchiefs; and other Piece Goods, and also a few Pieces of Fine Flannel.
Nesbit Lane, 9th April 1828.

This Day,
WEDNESDAY the 9th Instant.
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE remainder of the Goods imported from Hamburgh per Valleyfield, consisting of large sized Mirrors, Crystal Dessert Services, Hardware, Toys, Perfumery, Cutlery, Pocket Looking Glasses, Astral Lamps, Ships' Cutlasses, two Casks of very superior Westphalia Hams in prime order, which, together with sundry other Oilman's Stores, will be put up in small lots for the conveniance of purchasers.

Also, a few Kegs of Loch fine Herrings.
Nesbit Lane, 9th April 1828.

THIS DAY.
WEDNESDAY the 9th INSTANT.
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL PUT UP FOR SALE,
BY AUCTION.
AT NOON PRECISELY,
A LIGHT HAMBURGH BUILT
BAROUCHETTE,
AND
A HAMBURGH TRAVELLING
WAGGON WITH SEATS.
Nesbit Lane 9th April 1828.

On SATURDAY next the 12th Inst
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE REMAINDER
OF THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
D. SETON ESQ.

CONSISTING of Wearing Apparel Pictures, Books, a few Articles of Furniture &c. &c. &c.
AND AT NOON PRECISELY,
They will put up for Sale, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a very neat,
BAROUCHETTE,
In the best stateof repair, a pair of large powerful well Match'd BAY HORSES, Height 14 | 2. The property of a family having no further use for them.
Nesbit Lane, 9th April 1828.

A CARD.

ANY Person Wishing to dispose of a First Sized Billiard Table with Cues, Maces, &c. complete, and in Good order may hear of a purchaser on Application to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
Nesbit Lane 9th April 1828.

Higgs & Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 10th Instant.

ENGRAVED Table Shades, Dessert sets of Glassware, Ground Glass engraved Butter Pots, Water Bottles with and without Stoppers, Salt Cellars, Small Pickle pots, richly Cut plain Wine Claret and Liquor Glasses.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
MANILLA CHEROOTS,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,
AT ONE O'CLOLK,
A BAY
Saddle Horse,

With Black points 14-3 or nearly 15 hands high, the Property of an Officer reducing his Stud.

A STEWART'S
BENGAL BUILT
CURRICLE,
OR
Tilbury,
WITH A SET OF
CURRICLE HARNESS,
ALSO
A BAY
Saddle Horse,
HEIGHT 14-2.
Meadows Street, 9th April 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 10th Instant.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

A NEW Double barrelled Fowling Piece, Percussion locks, by Proudman.

A Single barrelled ditto, with flint locks, by Mortimer.

A Rifle, with flint locks by Mortimer.

A Single barrelled Gun, by Jackson, flint locks.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
AN IRON GREY
HIGH CAST ARAB
Saddle Horse
FIVE YEARS OLD, HEIGHT 14 1.
Meadows Street, 9th April 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On FRIDAY the 11th Inst,
AND FOLLOWING DAY
NEXT DOOR
TO
RANDALL LODGE,
BREACH CANDY ROAD,

THE Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plate, Plated Ware, Superior Wines. Carriage and Horses &c. of a Gentleman reducing his establishment, comprising, Couches, Chairs, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Teapoys, English Sideboard, large Bedsteads and Bedding, Lamps, Wall Shades, double Branch Candlesticks, Silver Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Salvers, Dessert, Table Spoons and Forks, Plated Curry Dishes, Coffee Pot, Salvers &c.

Old London particular Madeira Teneriffe, Sherry, English Claret and Constantia Hock.

A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF
BOOKS.
AND
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
A NEAT
CHARIOT,
AND PAIR OF CAPITAL
HALF ENGLISH
CARRIAGE HORSES,
ONE 6 AND THE OTHER 7 YEARS OLD
HEIGHT 15-1 AND 15-1½
Bombay, 9th April 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

TWO pair plated Hot Water Curry Dishes..... per pair Rs.	150
Plated Bottle Stands Do.....	18
Seven pair Double branch Wall Shades with pans and Drops. Do.	80
A pair of Black figures supporting Argaund Lamps.....	150
A Six light Chandelier.....	450
A four light Ditto.....	250
A pair Plated Candlesticks with 3 engraved Shades.....	35
A pair Silver Toasting forks Antelopehorn handle.....	15
A pair of Jackwood Sofa Tables..	70
A pair Mahogany Couches with purple Velvet Furniture.....	150
Mahogany Sideboard.....	50
1 Pair Mahogany Card Tables,..	40
A large Teakwood bed and bedding	80

The Property of a Gentleman who has left India.
Meadows Street, 9th April 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE
FASHIONABLE
MERTON DOWN
HATS,
JUST IMPORTED,

LADIES Black and Drab Riding Hats,..... Rs.	25
Gentlemen's Drab and Black Hats,	20
Broad Brimmed Ditto,.....	25
Children's Hats,..... 12 and	15

Meadows, Street, 9th April 1828.

FOR SALE
CARBONEL AND SON'S
CLARET,
AT THE
WAREHOUSE,
OF
Framjee Cowasjee,

A FEW half, and Quarter Chests of Carbonel's first Growth or English CLARET (in order to close the concern) at 40 Rupees per dozen and a few Quarter Chests of ditto second Growth CLARET, at 30 Rupees per dozen.—Terms Cash.
(3.) *Bombay, 9th April* 1828.

TO BE LET.

FOR Twelve months, with immediate possession. A Lower roomed BUNGALOW situated in Mazagon opposite to JAMSETJEE JEEGEEBHOY'S Garden.—For further particulars, apply to NOWROJEE MODEE; next door to the *Bombay Hotel.*
Bombay, 9th April 1828.

LIST OF SHIPS THAT HAVE PASSED ST. HELENA HOMEWARD BOUND.

DATE OF ARRIVAL.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	WHERE FROM.	NATION.	BOUND.	DEPARTURE.
November 2nd	Maria (Brig)	W. S. Wilson.	Manilla.	English.	Falmouth for Orders.	November 4th.
" 4th	Egyptian	W. Lilburn.	Bombay.	Do.	London.	" 6th
" 6th	Sarah (Brig)	C. Manders.	Mauritius and Cape.	Do.	Do.	" 7th
" 7th	Two Brothers	R. Meek.	Batavia.	American.	Antwerp.	" 8th
" 9th	Seppings	W. Loader.	Mauritius.	English.	London.	" 9th
" 10th	Sydney Packet	D. Taylor.	Cape of Good Hope,	Do.	Cape and Rio.	" 14th
" 12th	Middelburg	F. Jonker.	Batavia and Padang.	Do.	Middelbrery.	" "
" 20th	Success (Schooner)	G. Smith.	Cape of Good Hope.	Do.	Cape.	December 5th.
" 21th	Coldstream	G. Stephens.	Calcutta and Madras.	Do.	London.	November 23rd
" 23rd	Hussaren	G. Gibson.	Cape of Good Hope.	Do.	Do.	" 25th
" 24th	Cassandra	W. Rodger.	Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	" "
" 25th	Lord Strangford	G. Gray.	Mauritius.	Do.	Do.	December 3rd
" "	Francis	S. Wilkins.	Samarang	American.	Antwerp.	" 4th
" 26th	Rotterdam Welveren	A. Schaap.	Surabaya.	Dutch.	Rotterdam.	" "
" 30th	Emily (Whaler)	W. Brin.	New Zealand.	English.	London.	" "
" "	Darius (Barque)	T. Blare.	Mauritius.	Do.	Do.	November 30th
" "	Tuscan (Whaler)	G. Slavers.	England & Coast of Africa 16th Sept.	Do.	Coast of N. Holland.	" "
December 1st	Barbara (Brig)	J. Pearson.	Cape.	Do.	London.	December 4th
" 4th	Woodford	F. Chapman.	Calcutta and Mauritius.	Do.	Do.	" 5th
" "	Thule (Brig)	J. Hillard.	Sumatra and Ditto.	American.	Gibralter.	" "
" "	Mary Ann (Schooner)	J. C. Clibborn.	Lima.	English.	London.	" 6th
" 6th	Eagle (Brig)	G. Batty.	Cape.	Do.	Bristol.	" 7th
" "	Suffolk	M. Endecott.	Sumatra.	American.	Gibralter.	" 8th
" 7th	Crargrevar (Brig)	W. Ray.	Mauritius	English.	London.	" 7th
" "	Topaz	S. Stroyan.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	" 8th
" 8th	Marcelly (Brig)	D. Dawson.	Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	" 8th.

REVISED RATES OF PREMIUM FOR

ASSURANCE REQUIRED BY THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ON UNEXCEPTIONABLE LIVES.

CALCUTTA; 8TH FEBRUARY, 1828.

Age not exceeded at time of making Insurance.	Annual premium for an Insurance for one year. For Sa. Rs. 1000	Annual premium for an Insurance for three years. For Sa. Rs. 1000	Annual premium for an Insurance for five years. For Sa. Rs. 1000	Annual premium for an Insurance for seven years. For Sa. Rs. 1000	Age not exceeded at time of making Insurance.
16	30	32	32	32	16
17	30	32	32	32	17
18	30	32	32	32	18
19	30	33	33	33	19
20	31	33	33	34	20
21	31	33	34	35	21
22	31	34	35	36	22
23	32	34	35	36	23
24	32	35	36	37	24
25	33	35	36	37	25
26	34	36	37	38	26
27	35	37	38	39	27
28	36	38	39	40	28
29	37	39	40	41	29
30	38	40	41	42	30
31	39	41	42	43	31
32	40	42	43	44	32
33	41	43	44	45	33
34	42	44	45	46	34
35	43	45	46	47	35
36	44	46	47	48	36
37	45	47	48	49	37
38	46	48	49	50	38
39	47	49	50	51	39
40	48	50	51	52	40
41	49	51	52	53	41
42	50	52	53	54	42
43	51	54	55	56	43
44	52	56	57	58	44
45	54	58	59	60	45
46	56	60	61	62	46
47	58	62	63	64	47
48	60	64	65	66	48
49	62	66	67	68	49
50	64	68	69	70	50
51	66	70	71	72	51
52	68	72	73	74	52
53	70	74	75	77	53
54	72	76	78	80	54
55	75	80	82	84	55
56	78	84	86	88	56
57	82	88	91	94	57
58	86	92	95	100	58
59	90	98	103	110	59
60	95	105	112	120	60

Persons desirous of extending risks on lives for a fresh term of years, must apply for new Policies at least twelve months before the period at which those now held by them would expire, otherwise fresh certificates of health will be indispensible, such new Policies will commence from the date of application.

(SIGNED) MACKINTOSH AND CO.

AGENTS ORIENTAL LIFE ISSURANCE COMPANY.

T. MATHIES.

HAS RECEIVED
FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AN Eight day box CHRONOMETER, by MARGETTS No. 96.....Price Rs. 800
A Two day Ditto.....Ditto
by JNO. CARTER, No. 1025.... " 1000
A day Ditto....Ditto by
HATTON AND HARRIS No. 604 " 1000

(2) *No. 7 Forbes Street, Bombay,*

TO LET,

UNTIL the rains, a small BUNGALOW adjoining the Breach, on the Cumballa side and close to the sea. Rent 60 Rs. per month. Apply to WOOLER and Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

FOR SALE.

AN ENGLISH BAY GELDING, Just landed from the *Barque Fortune*. bred by T. GILMAN Esq. of INCH, got by PRIME MINISTER out of MARIA by ATTELO.—also some TERRIERS AND MASTIFF DOGS, to be seen on Application to Capt. GILKISON, at the Office of Messrs ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bomboy, 9th April 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurance
Bills of Lading.
Prices Current.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. EDWARD AND JOHN MOORAT, request that no One will purchase any of the undermentioned SECURITIES Standing in their names, if offer'd for Sale, as they were endorsed and delivered to the Holder under certain Conditions, and in respect of which Securities it is intended to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.

Madras, 24th March 1288.

No. 137 of 2406 of 1822-3 for 1,00,000, Sicca Rs.
" 138 of 2406 of " for 1,00,000, "
" 139 of 2406 of " for 1,00,000, "
" 293 of 2395 of " for 1,00,000, "
" 412 of 2395 of " for 7000, "

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રીશીમરશ•ડિવરડ•તથા• જંન•મુરાત મરજ•કરીને•કહેવજે•ફ્રામરા•નામની•હે ઠલ•કહેલી•નોટો•કોઈ•મેમાંથી• મેકુ• વેચાતી•લેવી•નકી•તથા• મે•નોટો•ફમે• મેકવર• કરીને• ફ્રવાલે•ક્રીમીછે•ને•તેની• શાથે•મે•બાબતનો• ક્રંજ•બંદોબશત•ક્રીમે લોછે•તે•બાબત• ફમે•હેલું• મારીચિને• ફ્રપરોમ•ફોરટમાં•પ્રરીબાદી• ચલાવફ્રુ* શ્રી•મદરાશની•તા૦ ૨૪ મી•મારચ ૧૮૨૮ નંબર• ૧૩૭ તે ૨૪૦૬ નો૧૮૨૨—૨૩નાં શાલની•શીકા•રૂપીમા• ૧૦૦૦૦૦ ની• નંબર ૧૩૮ તે ૨૪૦૬ નો ૧૮૨૨—૨૩નાં• શાલની•શીકા• રૂપીમા• ૧૦૦૦૦૦ ની• નંબર ૧૩૯ તે ૨૪૦૬ નો ૧૮૨૨—૨૩નાં• શાલની•શીકા• રૂપીમા ૧૦૦૦૦૦ ની• નંબર ૨૯૩ તે ૨૩૯૫ નો૧૮૨૨—૨૩નાં• શાલની•શીકા• રૂપીમા ૧૦૦૦૦૦ ની• નંબર ૪૧૨ તે ૨૩૯૫ નો ૧૮૨૨—૨૩ નાં• શાલની • શીકા • રૂપીમા ૭૦૦૦ ની•

Advertisement,

THE public are respectfully informed that a PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER will be published at this Presidency under the Patronage of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 1st and 3d Saturday of each month and will contain the following information viz.

Prices Current of Eastern produce
Do. of Bengal produce.
Do. of Europe produce.
Arrivals and Departures.
Ships Expected and their Destination
Course of Exchange and Company's Paper.
A report of the Imports and Exports by Sea.
Rates of Freight generally.

Also general remarks on the state of trade noticing the fluctuation of the market during the fortnight previous to the publication of each number.

The Editor in Soliciting the kind Patronage and Support of the public begs to assure them that no attention or care will be wanting to render the work generally useful and convenient to the mercantile community.

The Price to Subscribers will be 5 Rupees per quarter and to non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy; Extra copies will be Supplied to Subscribers at the same rate as they pay for their regular ones viz, 6 copies for 5 Rupees, on intimation being given the day previous to publication addressed to the Editor at the Office of the Territorial Secretry to Goverment.

Bombay 9th April 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MANOCKCHUND VAJARAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to MEERUTBOY, Widow of the said deceased.—All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1828.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રી•મુમખઈ•નો•રહેવાશી•મરનાર• શ્રી નકુ•મોણેકચંદ•વજારામ•નો• મોલ•મીલક તનુ•મખતીમાર•નામનુ•લેવાશારૂ•શ્રી•મુમખ ઇનો•જુડીકેટરનો•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમાં•કિ ઉપર•કહેલા•મરનારનો•વીધવા•નામે•શ્રી રતબાઇ મરજ•કીમીછેજે• મરને•મલે* કિ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકોજે•હેનાં•વાધેશતા• હોકે•નહોને•જાહેર•થાકે*

તારીખ• ૮ શ્રી•આપરેલ•શને• ૧૮૨૮

For Freight to China,

OPIUM ONLY.

THE SHIP

FORT WILLIAM,

Captain Neish,

WILL Sail on or about the 25th Instant. For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD, AND CO.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO MADRAS.

THAT FINE BRIG THE

MINERVA,

P. J. Phillips,

COMMANDER.

WILL Sail about the 20th proximo. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

For Freight to London,

LIVERPOOL, OR GREENOCK,

THE NEW BRITISH BUILT BRIG

JANET,

OF 300 TONS,

Andrew Dob

COMMANDER.

WILL have an early dispatch to either of the above Ports as freight may offer.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

For Freight to London,

LIVERPOOL, or GREENOCK,

THE BRITISH BUILT BRIG

RECOVERY,

OF 204 TONS,

Robert Patterson,

COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel is daily expected here, and will have an early despatch.—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

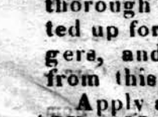
For Passage to London,

THE NEW SHIP

HENRY,

BURTHEN 400 TONS,

Capt. Westmoreland,



HAS good accommodation, for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched on the 15th Instant. Apply to Capt. WESTMORELAND, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

For Freight and Passage

TO

LIVERPOOL,

THE NEW BRIG

Gleniffer,

OF 318 TONS,

Robert Stevenson,

COMMANDER,

APPLY to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE SHIP

MEDINA,

OF 500 TONS.

WAS to leave England in all November, and may be expected here during this month.

The Vessel has lately undergone a thorough repair, has been elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers, and will have an early dispatch from this.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FAVERSHAM,

500 TONS,

George Adler,

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON.

The Cleveland,

CAPTAIN HAVELOCK,

OF 450 TONS,

TO SAIL ON THE 25TH INSTANT.

HAS good accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay 9th April 1828.

For Passage,

TO CLYDE,

THE WELL KNOWN

FAST SAILING BARQUE,

FORTUNE,

J. Gilkison,

COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched in all May, and has neat and comfortable accommodation for a few Passengers.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 9th April 1828

For Opium Only,

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE,

JAMESINA,

A. Grant,

COMMANDER.

WILL Sail for Singapore and China on or about the 15th Instant.—For particulars Apply to Capt. GRANT.

Bombay, 9th April 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH MARCH 1828.

No. 81 of 1828—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Table of Fees chargeable on Warrants issued to Warrant Officers, be published in General Order.

Conductor, Riding Master, Apothecary	Free paid by each Rs. 20.
Sub- onductor, Assistant Riding Master. Steward	Ditto ..... Rs. 15
Assistant Apothecary, Assistant Steward	Ditto..... Rs. 10.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1828.

No. 82 of 1828.—Captain W. Rollings, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for a period of eighteen months for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1828.

No 83 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant H. N. Ramsay, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Interpreter in the Maratta Language to the 11th Regiment N. I. from the 15th ultimo, the date of his having passed the required examination at the Presidency.

No. 84 of 1828.—The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department, consequent to the return of Captain Campbell from absence on leave for the benefit of his health.

1st. Captain Campbell to proceed to Mhow and appointed acting second Assistant Commissary General with the Malwa Field Force, in the room of Captain Molesworth detached from the Department on other duty.

2d. Lieutenant Payne, Third Assistant Commissary General, on being relieved by Captain Campbell, to proceed and assume charge of the Commissariat duties with the Kutch Subsidiary Force.

3d. Lieutenant Stark, acting third Assistant Commisary General, on being relieved by Lieutenant Payne, to join the office of the acting first Assistant Commissary General Presidency Division.

4th Lieutenant Davidson, acting third Assistant Commissary General, to continue to do duty under the acting first Assistant Commissary General of the Presidency Division until Lieutenant Stark joins, when Lieutenant Davidson will join his Corps.

5th. The Commissary General will carry these arrangements into effect, as early as may be practicable.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1828.

No. 85 of 1828.—The severe indisposition of Captain Meldrum, of the 9th Regt N. I. and Paymaster with the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, rendering it neeessary that he should proceed to England by the earliest opportunity, Lieutenant Melville is confirmed as Paymaster, but will continue to act until further orders in the Surat Division of the Army

Lieutenat C. H. Wells, of the 26th Regt. N. I. is appointed acting Paymaster with the Baroda Subsidiary Force.

Bombay Custle, 1st April 1828.

No. 86 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, an order by the officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army dated the 20th instant, appointing Lieutenant H. N. Ramsay, of the 24th Regiment N. I. to act as Superintendent of the Bazars at Poona during the absence of Captain Robertson on duty is confirmed.

No. 87 of 1828.—Lieutenant G. Constable, of the 13th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation,

No. 88 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeon F. Lloyd is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant H. W. Trevelyan, of the Regt. of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for one year from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 2d April 1828.

No. 89 of 1828.—Lieutenant J. Tapp, is appointed to Superintend the execution of the annual and special repairs to the Military Buildings at Asserghur, on the allowance prescribed in General Orders of the 26th of June 1820.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In my letter to you of the 31st Ultimo, I considered it unnecessary to take further notice of the contemptuous terms in which the Editor of the Courier had spoken of the Petit Jury as a body, than to point out, that the only specific fact he had mentioned was inaccurately stated, leaving the public to judge how much credit was then due to his opinions. —The Editor now explains the matter by stating that if it be true that there were *five* whose opinion was from the first, in accordance with the verdict ultimately recorded "they certainly maintained a very dignified "silence on the subject;" and he supposes "they waited like the Bat in the Fable to de- "clare themselves either Birds or Mice, ac- "cording as the contest might incline"—No such thing—They explicitly declared their opinion, and that too immediately on retiring—and allow me to ask who will admit the explanation of the Editor, which supposes that after what he characterizes as a furious debate of an hour and a half, there should remain in the room several men who had expressed no opinion at all. —There was no *dignified silence* in this *furious debate*, and if any individual remained ignorant of the opinions of his fellows, his ignorance must have proceeded from a dignified disregard, on his part, of such opinions—But the Editor's excuse carries its own conviction on the face of it, for if there were men who had expressed no opinion, on what grounds did he in his former paper attribute a certain opinion to them.

In conclusion allow me to remark that there appears no ground for the interpretation put by the Editor of the Courier, on my letter, that some of the Jury had made up their minds, "before the trial began" every man possessed of common sense, and common candour must have perceived that my words "from the first," alluded to no other than the precise time which had been spoken of, as an hour and a half spent in furious debate.

Your Obedient Servant

ONE OF THE FIVE.

2nd APRIL, 1828.

(ORIGINAL.)

THE POSTMAN IN INDIA,

Our friends in England cannot know the feelings with which we hail the arrival of the postman in India—and if an English Ship has reached the Island of Bombay, the anxiety to get news from home throws one into a feverish state, which no body but the Postman can cure—And yet this poor fellow does not meet with the reward due to his service, if he is a little beyond his time he is well nigh devoured alive and during the rainy season when the roads are washed away or deluged by water, when instead of two, seven days bring us the packets from the Presidency, all our abuse falls on the luckless carrier, and he becomes an absolute nuisance—We have no horn and horse with clattering hoof to usher him into the village. —He is no "herald of a noisy world."

With spattered boot, strapped waist, and frozen locks—But alas how often "Messenger of grief to many and of joy to some" nor can we here, "wheel the sofa round, stir the fire, let fall the curtains, and welcome winter's evening in." But still the budget is as important to us, as it could to be to any in Europe—Ay and far more so—I never take a letter from the hand of the Peon who brings it, without a sickness of the heart—perhaps six months have elapsed and no intelligence from friends in England has reached me—What may not have occurred during so long an interval? a single note may change my lot for life—so uncertain are our places in this country, so liable are we to be moved away at a moments warning from one spot to another many hundred miles distant; so sudden are the departures of companions, from this world to another, so prevalent is sickness and sorrow, that one might imagine some spirit of gloom bundled up in every packet that is thrown across the Postman's shoulders.

If letters themselves could speak, what tales would they not tell us,—I have no doubt but that they hold converse while tied together, on the road, and each impart to the other the communication they are charged with.—It would be worth worlds to be able catch their discourse—The history of so many hearts would be laid open to view—such a variety of characters exposed, so many ways of suffering grief shown to us—so much of the good feeling of human kind, and all the sincerity that probably there is in India would be found in these small craps of paper—for people seldom write to those they care not about and warmth of affection, differing from worldly friendship, shuns reiterating its professions by the mouth, and seeks when apart from the object esteemed to make a letter the medium of communicating its impressions—of all this the heedless carrier is ignorant—to him it matters not whether he has brought a load of misery on his back to some poor soul, or a charm to brighten the darkness of another—he may bring orders to burden a population with taxes, or free many a wretched family from ruin—The fate of convicts, and criminals, and lovers, and friends, of high and low yea even of the brute kind may be mingled up in his mysterious charge and in these days, I know of nothing that gives us so good an idea of Pandora's Box, as the Postman's packet—And if Friends in England could but imagine one half of the value placed on a letter from home, they would favour such wanderers from their friends with a few more epistles than they generally deign to write, a line a day or a note by every ship that sailed would be ever welcome—I never shall forget the sensations with which I read this letter from a younger brother of mine we had not been parted, till different callings in life separated us—I came out to India and he remained at home—I ex ract only a few sentences, the parts omitted being of too domestic a nature to please,

" * * * *

Pardon me for my long silence—I say, long " because I know it will appear so to you, though " I believe but one month has elapsed since I " last wrote to you, where you may now be I " know not—but I have followed you during " all your journeyings with the eye of fancy, " and been with you in spirit, I have often " wished I had been the companion of your t " travels.—I know you like to hear of all a " home, and as I shall keep myself last, to " finish the picture, I will begin with three who " deserve your recollection and notice the " first, * * * * * * * * " * * * * * * * * " * * * * * * * * " The funeral was well attended—after I had " written to you, I accompanied * * * " down to * * * we all assembled " in the old hall—I had not been there for " many years—you remember it well, when last " there we were both boys and little thought " what a change a few years would bring over us, " what scenes rushed to my memory.—The " Bier was carried by James's labourers in mourning and preceded by all his principal tenants, " in mourning also, it was followed by * * " * * * * many were in the meadows " as we passed. The church yard was thronged—but all was respectful silence—not a voice, " and when the procession halted, not a step was " heard * * * * * * * * " * * * * * * * * * " I descended in to the vault afterwards, and kn o " ed on the remains of * * * * " * * * .—I never shall for- " get the sensations I ex erienced on my re- " turn, many notices of aff ction were shown me " by the old tenants—I walked round the as- " sembled multitude, and shook by the hand " those whom in childhood we both knew so " well, many are gone since then.—Poor Mol- " lard you remember him, came up with a " child in his arms, he asked after you and * " * * with tears in his eyes, I need not " describe my thoughts to you, they embraced a " period of eighteen years, with every one o " which you were closely connected, and shall " we ever again ramble over these fields together " thought I, while pursuing the path homeward. " The road through the meadows, the old gate " near the pastorage the little bridge, the shady " grave.—The ash walk, the birch tree—all " brought as I passed them images to mind with " which they were associated. Happy days they " were when we knew no care, and had no " thought for the morrow. But I have wan- " dered on without telling you of the rest * " * * * * * * * * " * * * is married and has a child, she " is happy, little Mary, as you used to call her " is now a matron too. very changed, sickly but " chearful, George has left Charter House and will " go to sea in January * * * * " Poor old * * * is fast sink- " ing into the grave I was startled the other day, " while sitting in my room at Trinity on hear- " ing the muffled bell of St. Marys, do you re- " collect being so struck at its sound—I fancied " you were in the room with me and listening to " the mournful tones as they came on the breeze's " wing, I thought of all I had lately witnessed, " of the scenes in which I had borne so painful " a part—You would not know me were you " to return. I imagine you will not notice me, " when you drive up in your coach and four " to my humble vicarage, I am fagging hard " for the next examination and hope to be a " little higher up in the list than at the last. Do " not be surpased too if I have something, which " you may think unbecoming my gravity to tell " you in my next, suffice it to say. I am not " such a myso gamist as you make me out * " * * * * * * * * * " adieu and believe me" * * * *

Yours ever.

Even after a long absence from our native country, we are apt to think of our relatives and friends, as when we last saw them. We cannot bear them in our memory, as they increase in years, excepting in the very state in which we left them, whether Babes, or boys or men and women, and while we recall them to our view as such, they may be so changed, as, to startle us should we see them, or to be wholly unrecoguized by us. Letters help in some measure to rectify these impressions—They resemble the Telescope, which though it gives the Planets a form and beauty and brightness, which the naked eye cannot embrace, yet is very far from communicating even a distant idea of the lovely object in sight. I had the curiosity once knowing that a large packet had reached our small station, to ask my several friends what news each letter brought.--One Lady had heard of her daughter being married—another with true good sense rejoiced on hearing that she was a grandmother—some letters were from the continent, from Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and one from Persia—As I had long wished to visit that country, it interested me more than any other, my young relative read it to me with great animation, and my ears were tingling with the sounds of Shirāz Hāfiz, Jaadi the "Abi Rocnabād," and Goolgusht--Moselläa The Postscriptum struck me as being very singular. The letter was dated from a Derveis garden at Shiraz.

"I must just tell you before I send this off "that we breakfast and dine every day under "the shade of a Rose tree in this garden, the "tree is about twenty feet high and the body "of it three feet in circumference. I have nei- "ther seen, nor heard the Bulbul yet."

Other letters were from Brothers at private and public schools. One young urchin had added to his elder Brother's letter from Westminster.

"I have got my eye so bunged by a sky in "deans yard, that I cannot take the trouble of "writing a letter to you. I suppose you find "gold in India as cheap as dust, and you must "find it, as we do here, something like Orpheus's "fiddle to lull the "bellua centiceps" of all "annoying things to sleep, a *tip* therefore, most "excellent Bob, (an endearing diminative of "Nabob) would be most agreable.

Some heard of friends leaving England fo

India, promotion of others, change of situation to others, death of many and forgetfulness of a few. Then there were public letters and orders authorizing the remission of some burdensome taxes; the imposition of others, the dismissal of peculating undertrappers and jacks in office the pensioning of octogenarians, Peons and Sepoys. Drummers who had thumped their strength away and fifers who had no longer lungs to lend to the Hon'ble Company—Annual allowances to natives of desert, and a few dozen to those whose merits were more unequivocal, roads to be repaired, Hospitals and jails built, a church erected, a new burying ground walled in; wells and tanks commenced upon, travellers Bungalows and schools to be opened. Then there were applications rejected, petitions referred, leaves of absence granted, pay reduced, slight reprehensions and wigs of thunder—As these were times of lithographic celebrity there were circulars for subscription, hints of past non payment, (what a friend of mine calls touching up the memory) the agents annual account, the tradesman's bill the Lawyer's letter, and the usurer's Dun what a packet was this. Here in one small red wax cloth parcel were bound up the fortunes and fates of numerous individuals among the Rajas, and Raos, and Nuwabs and Shahs and Bahadoors of this country; among all the Ramjees, Ramjoos, and Ramdass's, I never looked on any soul with so much interest as on old Jewa the Postman as he walked up to my door, before breakfast, unloosened the strap from his chest, laid his iron headed stick on the ground, and respectfully held out a couple of saffronised hands, full of papers and letters to my inspection—He was the most facetious looking little fellow too, that I have ever seen; and you would imagine that he knew the contents of every letter he gave you by the new expression of his countenance; I must how bid him adieu. I have changed my station, and perhaps shall never see him again, but he is too interestingly connected with many a well come and ill come letter he has brought me, to be soon forgotten; and on looking back to my past life, I scarcely know whether this curious old character, the postman of * * * * * has borne on his back tidings giving greater pleasure than pain to me.

NOTICE.

The publication of the Gazette has been unavoidably delayed, to a later hour than usual, in consequence of the numerous Catholic festivals during the last week, which occasioned the absence of our Porteguese Compositors.

ERRATA.

We hasten to correct two very material errors which our anxiety to lay before the Public the Intelligence relating to Persia in our last paper, and which was received late in the day preceeding Publication led to; for "FANAUNS" read "TOMAUNS" and for "ADVANCED DLASVEEN" read "ADVANCED TO CASVEEN."

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9 a 1 | 9½ per Rs.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 105 B'by Rs. per 0|0 Ss
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 217 B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 212 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 100½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

FREIGHTS.

To London....Per Ton £4 and Scarce.
To China.....Per Candy Rs. 27 a 30:

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL 1828.

The arrivals from sea this Week, are both numerous and interesting, the Exmouth from London the 22nd November, has brought our regular Files of English papers to the 20th of the same month, we are therfore not now so dependant on the Madras Papers, for Intelligence as we have hitherto been, the Barque Fortune from Greenock is one day later having left on the 23rd; the Brig Janet from London has made rather a long passage having left the Downs on the 26th Oct., she therefore brings nothing of any interest, the List of Passengers by these Ships will be found in another part of the paper. The Jamesina from China came in yesterday, the intelligence she brings will be found under the head of Commercial Intelligence.

A friend has enabled us to lay before the public the following extract from a letter lately received from Rome and dated the 21st September last.

"The greatest anxiety prevails here as to the issue of the war between the Greeks and Turks—A report is current in the City that *the Jews of Smyrna have taken up arms in support of Turkey, and that they inflict upon all the Christians who fall into their hands the same torments and ignominious death as their nation formerly inflicted upon the founder of our faith.*"

We have been favoured with a Letter from a Correspondent in Cutch, who informs us that the 24th Regt. N. I. Commanded by Capt. T. Barclay reached Bhooj some days before, from Satara; the 16th Regiment which left for Rajcote Commanded by Capt. Iredell had to make a considerable round to avoid the water of the Runn, which the westerly winds had driven on to it, as is generally the case, at this time of the year, the surface of the Runn being appatently on nearly the same level with the sea. The quarrel in scind between the Ameers has been made up, and the refractory Chiefs pacified for awhile, SHAH SUJA UL MULK the King of Cabul, at the time Mr. Elphinstone went to Peshawer, but now a pensioner of the British Government at Loodiana, is reviving some pretensions to a district in the Lands of the Ameers.

List of Ships advertised to sail from London to Bombay, in the Months of November and December.

Ship Sarah	Capt.	R. C. Chrystie.
„ Providence	„	Robert Ford.
„ Medina	„	James Miller.
„ Royal George	„	Stephenson Ellerby.
„ Ship Surry	„	Charles Kemp.
„ Rising Star	„	William Gillies.
„ Ceres	„	Daniel Warren.
Brig Recovery	„	Robert Paterson.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

We have to announce the arrival yesterday of the Barque JAMESINA Capt. Alex. Grant, left Macoa 10th Feb and Singapore 23rd.

Spoke the Duke of Bedford 10th March all well.

We have not been able to glean much Commercial News.—The following extract from the Canton Register of the 4th Feb. will supply something on this head, we could have wished a more favourable report. By this vessel it was confidently said sometime back in the Bazar that a large importation of Specie was expected, this is not the case, she brings neither Sycee Silver nor Dollars.

Great want of confidence prevailed in regard to the Hong Merchants.—One of very extensive engagements and former respectability (Manhop) was embarrassed deeply and could scarcely continue solvent.

The Bishop of Macoa died on the 3d of Feb.

"At the close of our shipping season, when most of the vessels are departed for the different countries with which we have intercourse, it may not be unacceptable to our readers to receive a few summary remarks on the mercantile operations of the year.

Less fluctuation in our market has been experienced in this time than we ever remember; and most articles commencing in low prices, have continued with little or no variation.

In our grand staple of Indian Commerce, we believe there has been a general disappointment for reasoning upon the usual causes which influence prices and demand, it was naturally supposed that Cotton would have improved more than it has done, towards the decline of the year; for although the prices now are better than at the commencement of the season, they will not more than compensate for the interest of the elapsed time.

The imports from Bombay have not much exceeded the usual supply, whilst from Bengal only one private adventure has been received, the exports from thence being confined to the Company's Ships, and this description of Cotton not good. The remaining stock of all kinds, is very moderate and does not exceed 70,000 Bales.

With the exception of Rattans, every article of Straits produce has been very low, and ruinous to the speculators. Betel Nut, an article of very spirited demand formerly, has become quite a drug, and Pepper is very dull. But this last article has been checked perhaps, in its circulation by the disturbances which have prevailed in the northern districts of the Empire, from whence a great demand arises.

Large importations of Cochineal have been received by the American merchants which though too extensive for the consumption of this country have been available as remittances to Bombay. The Investments of white Piece Goods from England, both in British and American bottoms have been considerable, and the prices have in a small degree declined. But whilst the demand does not cease, we hope to see this branch of our home manufactures carried to a much greater extent, and which by a proper arrangement, we think may be done to the advantage of the concerned.

The exports of Bullion this season have been to a large amount; and in consequence of the low rate of Exchange, many have been induced to make their returns to India in the European metals, Iron, Lead, and Steel, to the extent to which they were procurable.

Several vessels have been engaged in the trade to the Sandwich Islands, and we view with pleasure the encreasing intercourse with that part of the world.

Our Price Current we fear sympathises with those of all parts of the commercial world, but which we trust will revive with the universal improvement we look forward to.

We hope in our future numbers, to lay before our readers a statement of the Exports from this Port and every other, information connected with the general trade.

Our timely remarks upon Opium will have given a comprehensive view of that branch of trade, at present the transactions passing are very limited and this want of activity amongst the dealers, is occasioned, we beleive by some local interruptions and in no slight degree by the scarcity of money.

The returns of the last month, which will be found in another column exhibit, we observe, a very small delivery."

LIVERPOOL Saturday Night Nov. 15th—There has been a brisk demand for cotton to-day, about 7,000 bags have been sold at yesterday's price nearly 3,000 of which are taken on speculation.

Comparative view of the imports of Cotton into the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 25th Augt. and the imports at the same period last year:—

Into the Kingdom this year.

American, . . .	bags 549,071
South American, . . .	65,552
West Indies, Demerara, &c. . .	17,744
East Indies, ...	44,489
Egypt, Europe, &c. . . .	25,317
Total of all descriptions, . . .	702,173

Same period last year.

American, . . .	bags 331,805
South American, . . .	40,697
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	8,720
East Indies, ...	53,997
Egypt, &c.	38,216--473,436
Increase of imports, as compared with same period last year, . . .	228,737

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. R. Shortreed, Survey Dept.
Cadet James Kilners. Engineers.
Cadet Henry McCulloch, Infantry.
Cadet John Anderson, Infantry.
Cadet H. Brabezon, Artillery.
Cadet W. B. G. Blenkins, Infantry.
Assist. Surg. Wm. Wallace, H. M. 2d Regt.
Lieut Walter Vardan, 1st Lt. Cavry.
Assist. Surg. Alex. Bertram.
Lieut. and Adjt. C. W. Wense, Marine Bat.
Lieut. F. Williams, 2d Grs. Regt.
Capt. W. K. Lester, Com. of Stores P. D. Army.
Lieut. D. Leighton, Staff.
Assist. Surgeon T. C. Trash.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. G. C. Taylor 26th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. Gordon Laing, Nizams Service.
Cornet W. Hamilton 1st Lt. Cavalry.
Asst. Surgeon J. P. Reach Bushire Residency.
Capt. A. B. Campbell, Commissariat.
Lieut. and Adjutant G. W. Oakes 13th Regt. N. I.
Capt. H. K. Lester, C. S. P. D. A.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 5th,—Ship Exmouth (Free Trader,) Robt Graham, Com. from London 22d November.

Do. Barque Fortune (Free Trader,) John Gilkison, Com. from Greenock, 23d Nov.

6th Brig Janet (Free Trader Andrew Dolt, Com. from London, and Cape Left the Downs 26th Oct. Touched at the Cape and Tellicherry.

8th Barque Jamesina, A. Grant, Com. from China 1st Feby. Singapore left on the 24th.

Do. Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang from Broach.

Passengers per Exmouth —Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Smith Mrs. Williams and Child, Mrs. Graham, Miss Free. Capt. Smith, Capt. Watkins, Capt. Woodfald, Mr. J. G. Lunsden, Mr. J. Kilner, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. H. MacColloce, Mr. Williams, Mr. Mair.

Per Janet .—Asst. Surgn. Wallace, Queen's Royals, Cadet of Artillery H. L. Brabazon, Cadet of Infy. W. B. G. Blenzins, John Blunt Private Artillery.

Per Jamesina.—C. Majoribanks, Esq. J. Motheson, Esq. H. M. Clark, Esq. H. T. Bavenshaw, Esq. Captain Jacob, H. M. 44th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 1st—Free Brig Diligent, A. Gattiker, Com. to Madras.

2d Brig Cartha (Free Trader,) James S. Lindsay. Com. to Columbo, Madras and Calcutta.

3d Ship Indian Oak, John Reid, Com. to Allepee.

5th Persian Ship Munsoory, Moosadruck Nacquedah, to Bushire.

Passenger by Cartha.—Mrs. Henderson, Miss Bates Lieut. Henderson, Mr. McDonald

By Munsoory.—Mr. W. G. Beet, Mr James O. Reach, Mr. John McKenzie, Mr. Christian.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Cleveland for London.
Henry, for ditto.
Walleyfield, for ditto.
Lady Feversham, for ditto.
Catherine, for Greenock.
Ann for China
Pascoa, for ditto.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Fort William, for ditto.
Castlereagh, for ditto.
Cornwallis, for ditto
M. S. Elphinstone, for ditto.
Golconda, for ditto.
Isabella, for Madras,
Milford, for Calcutta.
Cruttenden, for Malay Coast.
Prince of Wales, for ditto.
Sophia, for ditto.
Hamody, for Penang
Kusrovie, for Persian Gulph.

Portuguese.—Conde de Rio Pardo, for Macao.
St. Sebastino, for ditto.
Dezempenho, for Malay Coast.
Dourado, for ditto.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

—FREE TRADERS—

M. S. Elphinstone, Cleveland, Catherine, Valleyfield, Lady Feversham, Henry, Thomas Ritchie, Lady Gordon, Cumberland, Gleniffer. Exmouth, Fortune, and Janet.

—COUNTRY SHIPS—

Helen, Castlereagh, Byramgore, Bannerman, Asia Felix, Prince of Wales, Ann, Glenelg, Lowjee, Charles Forbes, Oscar, Milford, Almeida, Prome, Golconda, Charlotte, Hamody, Sophy, Kusrovie, Pascoa, Fort William, Cornwallis, Cruttenden, Minerva, Ahmody, Sunbury, Isabella, Sheburne.

—ARAB—

Moidinbux, Futtaylabad, Asadolbhar, and Woot many.

—PORTUGUESE—

Anundpursad, Conde de Rio Pardo, St. Se Bastias, Dezempenho, and Dourado.

—H. M. SHIPS—

Bombay, Java, Cyrene. Champion, Cochin, Fly,

—H. C. CRUIZERS—

Nautilus, and Benares.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 29th. — Brig Enterprize, Robert Cook from Pondicherry 19th March.

— 21st. — H. M. Ship Success, J. F. Studdart from Trincomallie 15th March.

— 22d — Ship William Wilson, C. A. Carmichael, from Point de Galle 1st March,

— 23d. — Ship Ganges, E. M. Boulthee, from Calcutta 26th Feb. Coringa 9th, and Masulipatam 14th March.

— 24th, — Ship Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, from Maranen 23d March.

— Do. — H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprize, J. H Johnston, from Calcutta 8th Feb.

— 26th — Ship Elphinstone, J. Atkinson, from Calcutta Sand Heads 12th March.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 19th. — H. M. Ship Hind, J. Furneaux for Penang.

— Do. — Ship Malabar, D. Oliver, for Calcutta.

— 22d. — Brig Enterprize, Robert Cook, for Northern Ports.

— Do. — Ship William Wilson, C. A. Carmichael, for Calcutta.

— 23d. — Brig Macaulay, J. Aiken, for Molmein.

— 24th. — Ship Georgiana, J. Moore, for Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, and Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Success, Capt. F. Stoddart.
H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprize, James H. Johnson.
Ship Eleanor, Captain W. H. Edmonds.
Ship Ganges, Captain E. M. Boulthee.
Ship Mary Ann Sophia, Capt A. Henderson.
Ship Elphinstone, Captain J. Atkinson.
Brig Bucephalus, Captain M. J. Crisp.
Brig Dolphin, Captain M. Preday.
Brig Hebe, Captain Thomas Macfadzen,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 13. Ship Mediterranean, W. H. Purchell,

[*Continued in the Supplement.*]

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9TH 1828.

[Continued from the Gazette.]

from Ganjam 26th February and Vizagapatam 2d March.

March 14. Bark Copernicus, James Stevens, from London 21st September, Madeira, and Madras 29th February.

— French Ship Jenne Fernand, A. Peltier, from Nantes 16th September and Bourbon 17th January.

March 15. Ship Jane, L. W. Moncrief, from Khyook Phyroo 2d March.

— Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Charles Robertson, from Madras 22d February and Ganjam 6th March.

March 16. Ship Flora, James Sherriff, from Penang 26th February.

17. Ship Mary Ann, M. O'Brien, from London the 18th November, and Madras the 5th March.

Passengers per Mediterranean, from Rangoon :—Mr. J. W. Smith, Mariner

From Madras :—Mr. J. W. Moraes.

Per Copernicus, Jas. Stevens, commanders from Madras :—H. Compton, Esq.

Per ship Flora, James Sheriff, commander, from Penang :—Captain J. Low, Madras Army; Mr. Rerr, Merchant; and a Detachment of the old Local Corps of Penang.

Per ship Mary Ann, M. O'Brien, commander, from London :—Mrs. Mainwaring; Cavannah; Misses Hodes, Hennessey, Maria Geen, Eliza Green, Mary Green; Hon'ble J. C. Erskine; G. S. Lushington, Esq. and Edward Impey, Esq. Civil Service; Wm. Ferguson, Esq. and G. A. Young, Esq. Barristers; Frederick Brind, Esq. Artillery; W. S. Ommany, Esq. Cavalry; Captain James Nicoll; Thomas Holmes, Esq. and John Owen, Esq. Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. F. Burnet, T. Tames, and T. S. Irvis. Cadets: Messrs. Henry Wollaston. George Barby. William Fitzpatrick, and Henry Fitzpatrick.—*From Madras* : Hon'ble J. E. Elliot.

The French Ship Jeune Fernand reports that the following Ships are bound for Calcutta; viz. Fils de France from Nantes, and Indus from Havre de Grace.

Extract from the Report from the Ship Flora James Sheriff, from Penang the 26th February.

On the 3d Instant, passed Flat Rock on the Invisible Bank, distant about half a mile in 9 fathoms. the Rock N. by E. Foul Coral bottom, had no soundings with 45 fathoms line, until the Rock bore N. W. by N. about a mile, had then 14th fathoms, the Rock did not appear to be more than two or three feet above water.

Made Flat Rock in Lat. 11° 7' N. and Long. 93° 38' E.

Brig Maria, Arrived from Calcutta on the 25th February.

Passengers :—Captain J. Lowe, Madras Army; Mr. Kerr, Merchant.

A Detachment of the Old Local Corps of Pinang.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 15. Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, for Madras and Bombay.

March 16, Ship York, H. R. Wilkinson, for London.

18. Ship Perseverance, D. K. Brown, for Liverpool.

The Ship Isabella Robertson, J. Hudson, for China, is expected to shorly.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea from Saugur viz.

March 14. Thomas Grenville, (H. C. Ship) Calcutta, Nande, and Sophia, (H. C. Brig.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Mahabelisor, on the 15th Febry. the lady of Benjamin White, Esq. Asst. Surgeon of a Daughter.

In Camp at Malligaum, the Lady of the Revd. Frederic Webber Chaplain, of a Still-born Son.

MARRIAGE.

NONE.—

DEATHS.

At Paona, on the 11th March, Mr. J. Johnson, Troop Qr. Mr. H. B. aged 29 years, leaving a family to lament his loss, and much regretted by his friends.

On the morning of Friday the 28th March, at Poona, Lionel Francis, the infant son of John Warden Esq. C. S.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Chittoor, on Tuesday the 4th of March, the Lady of G. J Water, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Aurungabad, on the 11th March, the Lady of R. R. Ricketts Esq. 48th Regt, M. N. of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Captain Plowden, of the 20th Regiment M. N. I. of a Son, still-born.

At Pondicherry, on Sunday the 16ih Instant; the Lady of Thomas de Fries, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NONE.—

DEATHS.

At Chittoor, on Sunday the 9th last. Eliza, the wife of George Jenkins Waters, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At Egmore, on the evening of Saturday the 22d Instant, Nathaniel, the Infant Son of Mr Conductor Rounds, aged 5 months.

At Sydney New South Wales, Captain Thos. H. Brotheridge, of H. M. 48th Regt. deeply regretted.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Banghalpore, on the 24th February, the lady of Lieutenant James Kingsbury, of H. M. Buffs, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th March, the lady of James A. Walker, Esq. of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th February, the lady of the Reverend James Whiting, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 12th March, Mrs. George Hernett, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on Wednesday, the 12lh March, the lady of Captain Charles Rogers, 20th Regiment, of a son.

At Benares, on the 12th March, the lady of M. J. Tierney, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the evening of Monday, the 17th March, Mrs. George Hill, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th March, Mrs. C. Phillips, wife of Mr. George Phillips, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 18th March, the lady of Duncan McNaught Liddell, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th March, the lady of L. Agabeg, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 13th March, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, Albert Mathews, Esq. to Caroline, eldest Daughter of Doctor J. R. Vos, of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on the 15th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend A. Macpherson, A. M. Thomas A. Wise, Esq. M. A., second Son of the late Thomas Wise, Esq. Hilbank, Forfashire, to Emily Issabella Disney, niece of Colonel F. Prendergast, Auditor General of Madras.

At Patna, on the 9th March, by the Reverend Mr. Shepherd, Archibald Simson, Esq, of Comedpore, to to Maria Sarah, eldest daughter of George Boyd, Esq. of Papna.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 15th March, Mr. Wm. G. Thomas, to Miss L. A. Goms.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 12th March. Master Charles Edward Heritage, son of Mr. J. M. Heritage, aged 1 month and 25 days.

At Calcutta, on the 12th March, Miss Eliza Elwood, of the Upper Orphan School, aged 15 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th March, Mr Lewis Namey, Head Clerk in the Police Office, aged 46 years.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 17th March, Master George Charles Wood, the infant son of G. Wood, Esq. aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 17th March, at the house of his brother, in Durrumtollah, Mr. Robert Mills Morton, of the Country Service, aged 22 years.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, March, 26.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28½ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *March* 21, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint W. A. Morehead, Esq. to be an Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *March* 25, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint F. Hall, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

FORTY-THIRD GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

LAST DAY'S DRAWING OF THE FIRT CLASS

Thursday, the 20th March, 1828.

No. 3118 a Prize of 12,000 Rupees.
No. 4711 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 44, 4877 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 117 2613 3616 and 4269 Hrizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 1706 1963 2588 2629 4182 4235 4467 4753 and 4824 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.
Nos 42 184 390 405 472 537 599 597 762 1365 1465 1684 1696 1960 2131 2172 2201 2828 3815 2902 3939 4018 4073 4549 and 4878 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Prizes of 45 Rupees each.

19	53	71	73	146	222	292	330
336	369	406	428	439	467	484	527
564	581	586	593	603	622	644	672
710	723	770	806	830	856	870	874
886	925	955	1003	1036	1072	1086	1097
1101	1128	1142	1165	1170	1196	1206	1211
1215	1224	1247	1287	1329	1400	1471	1488
1493	1512	1523	1546	1550	1599	1657	1687
1689	1691	1732	1785	1804	1830	1832	1858
1877	1905	1911	1944	1966	1972	1973	2039
2048	2056	2068	2080	2083	2087	2089	2099
2117	2126	2151	2215	2262	2310	2335	2352
2360	2373	2377	2425	2429	2443	2456	2482
2521	2546	2622	2660	2687	2776	2812	2820
2830	2673	2925	2926	2953	2963	2974	2994
3053	3093	3111	3133	3149	3155	3167	3178
3180	3188	3209	3223	3232	3240	3301	3352
3370	3435	3475	3487	3503	3508	3545	3548
3604	3614	3618	3658	3675	3703	3760	3813
3847	3876	3901	3951	3956	3974	3983	4007
4010	4044	4060	4115	4122	4209	4212	4224
4233	4237	4244	4281	4293	4325	4360	4362
4408	4436	4441	4444	4464	4476	4492	4501
4531	4541	4584	3598	4623	4627	4629	4654
4704	4716	4738	4761	4798	4831	4821	4845
4880	4910	4914	4916	4957	6959	4975	4993

Our new Advocate General, Mr. NORTON, reached the Presidency last night.—We understand Mr. N. will be sworn into Office tomorrow.— *Madras Gazette, March 24th.*

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		MARCH 20TH, 1828.	SELL.	
26	0	..... Remittable Loan, (Prem.).....	25	8
0	2	..... Old 5 per Cent. Loan,. Disct.	0	6
0	0	..... New ditto .....Discst,	0	2

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL.
5,400	.....	5,200

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills.....	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 0

PRICE OF BULLION.

Dollars.....	per 100 Rupees . . .	205 0 a 205 12
Guineas.....	...each.....	11 8
Sovereigns.....	ditto.....	11 8 a 11 4
Old Goldmohurs.....	ditto.....	18 0
New Ditto.....	ditto.....	16 12

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa.Rs. 1. 11	a 2 0
	Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs.	98 0
	Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs. 91 0	a 92 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 13TH MARCH, 1828.

Mr. Alexander, Fraser, Assistant to the Commissioner at Dehlee.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 13TH MARCH, 1828.

Mr. G. H. Smith, Register of the Zillah Court at Cuttack.

Mr. T. C. Scott, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Patna.

A PRIVATE Letter from London, received by the *Mary Anne*, mentions, we understand, that the writer had just heard of Lord W. Bentinck's departure from England, having been put off till the middle of December.

THE BENGAL HURKARU & CHRONICLE MOOFUSSIL EXTRA.

Calcutta: Wednesday, March 19, 1828.

PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

We have seen letters from Persia of as late a date as the 3d February, which state on what authority, we are not exactly informed, that a peace between Russia and that Power was actually in progress of negotiation and the strongest expectations are expressed of the probability of its immediate conclusion by the ratification of the treaty already prepared. The terms we have not precisely learned; but the Araxes is to be the boundary of the Russian frontier—and the sum to be paid is that we formerly stated, we believe, one crore of Tomauns of silver. To be paid, some of the letters say, after the fashion of our Burmese crore of rupees, in instalments of 25 laks. One instalment according to one letter was already on its way to Tabreez. By this peace, the political independence of Persia is for a time at least, guaranteed; and if the moderation of the terms exacted by the Russians be owing to British interference, which is no doubt the case, that circumstances must tend to restore that preponderance of British influence in the Councils of Persia which it is so essential to the interest of British India to preserve.

DECLARATION OF THE GRAND SEIGNEUR AFTER HEARING OF THE BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

We are also enabled to lay before our readers translations of two letters from Aleppo and Constantinople of the highest importance and interest at this juncture, as announcing the effect produced on the Porte by the intelligence of the battle of Navarino; and the demands of the Sultan in consequence of that event. The extracts are as follows;—

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 5, 1827.—We are in the greatest alarm here at the news which has reached us within these few days, of the destruction of the Turkish Squadron at Navarino in the Morea. The three Fleets of the powers who interpose in the Greek cause, have entirely destroyed it, having been provoked by the Turkish Commanders, who fired upon them. Two and twenty ships, have thus destroyed upwards of an hundred and fifty, and of the former number, eight Russian vessels were not engaged till the close of the action. You may conceive what a sensation has been produced in our Capital by the intelligence of so terrible an event! Let us hope however, that the Grand Seigneur will perceive that the best course for him to adopt, under these critical and extreme circumstances, is that of moderation and of submission—the more so as he cannot any longer depend upon his new troops. It appears that the Europeon Fleets are at the entrance of the Dardanelles; with the intention no doubt of compelling the Grand Seigneur to agree to the armistice demanded.

ALEPPO, DEC. 3, 1827—I have this moment learnt that the Porte *had* intended to concede to the three Allied powers, all that they demanded; but as at this very juncture intelligence of the victory of Navarino in the Morea had arrived. The Grand Seigneur has in consequnce changed his intentions and now makes the following three demands:—

1st.—That the three European powers shal not interfere in the affairs of the Greeks, nor interpose between them and the Turks.

2nd.—The sublime porte demands compensation for the fleet destroyed at Navarino.

3rd.—The Grand Seigneur demands reparation for the indignity offered to his honor.

It is said that the three allied powers are preparing to leave Smyrna and Constantinople —that is the subjects and representatives of the allied powers—in the event of the Grand Seigneur, persisting in acting contrary to the intimations he has received.

His Excellency the Austrian Envoy is very busy in endeavouring to effect an accommodation between the allied powers and the Porte.

The Greek Corsairs have again near Cyprus, plundered five European merchant vessels bound from Leghorn and Marseilles.

The European allied powers have issued a proclamation, with certain limitations that the Greeks are not to navigate the Mediterranean at a distance exceeding 12 miles from their shores, and the armed vessels of the allied powers are authorized to sink any ships found beyond this boundary.

English Extracts.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 13, 1827.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Military Order.

The King has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers in the Royal Navy, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.:

Captain John Acworth Ommanney.
Captain the Honourable J. A. Maude.
Captain the Honourable Frederick Spencer.
Captain Edward Curzon.
Commander John Norman Campbell.
Commander Richard Dickinson,
Commander George Bohun Martin.
Commander Lewis Davies.
Commander the Honourable William Anson.
Commander the Lord Viscount Ingestrie.
Commander Robert Lambert Baynes.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 12, 1827.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Edward Wethered to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pierse, promoted; Mat. Ford Beaman, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchace, vice Wethered.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. Sir Wm. Lawrence Young, Bart. to be Adjutant, vice Glanville who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

13th Ditto—Lieut. John Wetherall, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Atherton, deceased.

16th Ditto—Captain Wm. Osten to be Major, by purchase, vice King, promoted.

To be Captains, by purchase; Lieut. Andrew Alexander M'Conchey, vice Greville, promoted; Lieut. George James M'Dowell, vice Osten.

To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant James Ed-

ward Alexander, from the half-pay vice George Hamilton, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Cornet Jervas Stanford Deverill, by purchase vice M'Conchey; Cornet Henry Books, by purchase, vice M'Dowell.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant Sir Ralph Abercrowby Anstruther Bart to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Sir Harry Verney, promoted; Charles Hammond Allix Gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sir R. A. Anstruther.

1st Regiment of Foot—Captain Dugald M'Nicol, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice M'Ra, promoted.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase—Ensign Francis Lucas, vice Holebrook, promoted; Ensign Hew Manners Dalrymple, vice Maclean, promoted; Lieutenant William Russel Burrow, from half-pay 56th Foot, vice Ritchie, placed upon half-pay.

To be Ensign: Robert Innes, from half-pay 52d Foot, vice Lucas; Ensign Robert Macfarlane Campbell, from half-pay 65th Foot, vice Dalrymple.

3d Ditto—Lieut. Thomas Stephens, from half-pay 22d Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Douglass, appointed to the 42d Foot.

6th Ditto—Lieut. John Rowley Heyland, from half-pay 87th Foot, to be Lieutenat, vice Pilkington, promoted; Ensign Joseph Ralph, from 87th Foot, to be Ensign vice Beebee, promoted.

7th Ditto—Ensign Richard Norman, from the 90th Foot to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Walker, promoted; Hospital-Assistant, John O'brien to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Pilkington, promoted.

10th Ditto—William Howe Hadfield Gent. to be Ensign, vice, Lunanze, deceased.

13th Ditto—To be Lieutenants: Ensign John Edward Orange, vice Lamphier, deceased Lieutenant Thomas Pearson, from the 47th Foot, vice Caldwell, appointed to the 33d Foot.

To be Ensign: Gentleman Cadet James, H. Fenwick, from the Royal Military College, vice Orange.

15th Ditto—Lieutenant Thomas Halifax Western, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Finey, promoted.

16th Ditto—Lieutenant Henry M'Manus to be Captain, vice Williams, deceased; Ensign George Matthew Archer to be Lieutenant, vice M'Manus; Gentleman Cadet John F. C. Scot, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Archer.

19th Ditto—Lieutenant Joseph Thomas, from half-pay 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted.

20th Ditto—To be Lieutenants; Lieutenant Dominus Herber, from half-pay 87th Foot vice Conner, promoted; Lieut. Thomas Miller Creagh, from half-pay 87th Foot, vice Patience, promoted.

21st Ditto—Second Lieutenant William Johnston to be First Lieutenant, by purchase vice Beete promoted; Charles Wyndham La Motte, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Johnston.

23d Ditto—Lieut. William Richard Stretton, from the half-pay, to be First Lieut., vice Macdonald, promoted.

25th Ditto—Captain William James D'Urban, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice William Noel Hill, who exchanges; Ensign Henry Curling, from the half-pay, to be Ensign, vice Wilton, appointed to 70th Foot.

28th Ditto—Brevet Major Edward Brackenbury, from the 56th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Hailes, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Samuel B. Hobart, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase vice Probyn, deceased.

29th Ditto—Assistant Surgeon Peter Roberison, from the 70th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Dunlop, deceased.

30th Ditto—Major John Dalrymple to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Stacpoole, who retires. Capt. John Powell to be Major, by purchase, vice Dalrymple.

31st Ditto—Lieutenant George Willoughby Davy O'Hara, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Kingdom, appointed to the 64th Foot.

33d Ditto—Lieutenant Henry Shawe Jones, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Payne promoted.

35th Ditto—John Hildebrand Oakes Moore Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Carnie, promoted.

36th Ditto—To be Captains Hon. Richard Hare, from the half-pay, vice Gilbert Wakefield, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Captain John de Lacy, from the half-pay, vice Meade, who retires; Captain Henry Bell, from the half-pay, vice James Prendergast, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

To be Ensign, by purchase; John Henry Reeve, Gent., vice Gun, promoted in the Ceylon Regiment.

39th Ditto—To be Captains: Captain Horatio Walpole, from the 88th Foot, vice D'Arcy, promoted; Captain Studholme John Hodson, from the half-pay, vice Baynes, appointed to the 88th Foot.

To be Lieutenant Edward Waldron, from half-pay 61st Foot, vice George Meares Bowen, placed upon half-pay.

40th Ditto—To be Lieutenants; Robert Joseph Kerr, from the 87th Foot; Lieutenant Alexander Child, from half-pay 96th Foot, vice Radford, whose appointment has not taken place.

41st Ditto.—Lieut. Stephen Gibbons, from half-pay 29th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Shafto Orde, who exchanges.

42d Ditto—Lieutenant William Douglass, from the 3d Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Christopher Clarke, who retires on half-pay 22d Foot.

46th Ditto—Lieutenant John Godwin, from half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Morrison, promoted.

52 Ditto—Ensign Graves Chamney Swan to be Lieut., vice Wilson deceased; Gentleman Cadet Frederick G. Bull, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign, vice Swan.

54th Ditto—Lieut. Pryce Clarke to be Adjutant, vice John Clark, promoted.

55th Ditto—Lieut. John Palmer, from half-pay Royal Artillery to be Lieutenant vice Clement C. Ebrington, placed upon half-pay.

56th Ditto—Captain Charles O'Conor Higgins, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice Brackenbury promoted in the 28th Foot; Ensign John Freke Aylmer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mayne, promoted; Francis Thoms Meech, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Aylmer.

57th Ditto—Ensign George Edwards to be Lieut., vice Moore deceased; Thomas Aubin, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edwards; Hospital-Assistant David Lister to be Assistant-Surgeon vice, Doyle, dedeased.

58th Ditto—Lieutenant Thomas John Grant to be Captain, by purchase, vice Leyne who retires; Ensign Richard Heyliger Creaghe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grant; John Napier, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Creaghe.

60th Ditto—Captain George Brown, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice John Richard Broadhead, who exchanges, receiving the difference Alfred Munday, Gent. to be Second-Lieutenant without purchase' vice Havelock promoted in the 94th Foot.

61st Ditto—To be Captains; Lieutenant Edward Mallet, by purchase, vice Hamilton, who retires; Captain Robert Elisha Coghlan, from the half-pay, vice Duncan Darroch, who exchanges.

To be Lieutenants: Ensign Edward Irving by purchase, vice Mallet; Lieut. Donald Henry Aylmer Mackinnon, from the half-pay, vice Richard Walwyn, placed upon half-pay.

To the Ensign: Ensign William Ward, from the half-pay, vice Vane, placed upon half-pay.

63d Ditto—Lieutenant Edward Brown to be Captain, vice Hill, deceased; Ensign Richard Lane to be Lieutenant, vice Brown; Robert Dale, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lane.

64th Ditto—Lieutenant John Ayres Kingdom, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Forbes, promoted.

67th Ditto—James Ray, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gosset, promoted.

71st Ditto—Ensign William Wallace to be Lieutenant, without purchase; Charles Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Wallace.

73d Ditto—Hospital-Assistant John Gordon Fraser to be Assistant-Surgeon.

75th Ditto—Edward Knollys, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walton, who retires.

77th Ditto—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenant William Atkin, from half-pay 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Joseph Lomax, place upon half-pay; Lieutenant Edward Cooper Cuffs from half-pay Rifle Brigade, vice Abraham Parkinson Kenyon, placed upon half-pay; Lieutenant Wm. Galwey, from half-pay 15th Foot vice Robert Harpur, who exchanges; Lieutenant Edward Cates, from the half-pay vice Macalister, appointed to the 98th Foot.

80th Ditto—Gentleman Cadet Arthur O'Brien, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Buchanan, promoted in 18th Foot.

81st Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon William Macartney, M. D. from the 52d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Samuel Holmes, placed upon half-pay.

84th Ditto—To be Lieutenants: Ensign Henry Vigoureux, vice Broom, deceased; Ensign Charles Adair, vice St. Clair, deceased; Lieut. Samuel Brampton, from half-pay Canadian Fencibles, vice John James Peck, who exchanges.

To be Ensign John Henry Foskey, from half-pay York Chasseurs, vice Driscoll, deceased; Ensign Edward Ingram, from half-pay 35th Foot, vice Vigoureux; Ensign Montagu Vernon Abbott, from the half-pay, vice Adair.

86th Ditto—Lieut. George Anthony Goddard, from half-pay 50th Foot, to be Lieut., vice William Clark Caldwell, who exchanges.

Ensign Abraham Whitfield, from half-pay 8th West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Selway, deceased.

87th Ditto—Francis Jessop, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ralph, appointed to the 6th Foot; Serjeant-Major Charles Greaves, from the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Hassard, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

88th Ditto—To be Captains: Captain John Chipchase, from half-pay 61st Foot, vice Walpole, appointed to the 39th Foot; Captain Thomas Baynes, from the 39th Foot, vice Meade, promoted.

To be Ensign Francis Baynes, from half-pay of the Regiment, vice William Jones, placed upon half-pay.

90th Ditto—Douglas Cowper Mills, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Norman, promoted in the 7th Foot.

91st Ditto—John Francis Glencairn Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hughes, promoted in the 92d Foot.

92d Ditto—John Cameron Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Moffat, deceased.

93d Ditto—Lieut. Paul Steele Hunt, from half-pay 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieut., vice Andrew R. Evans, placed upon half-pay.

94th Ditto—Second Lieut. Thomas Havelock, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Wetherall, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons; Second Lieut. Richard Bingham Hill, from half-pay 21st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Matthew Sheffield Cassan, who exchanges.

97th Ditto—Ensign Frederick Coutart Barlow, to be Lieut., vice Courtney, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Major E. L. Burrowes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Barlow.

Rifle Brigade—Hospital-Assistant Evan Garnons Dloyd, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Armstrong, deceased.

1st West India Regiment—To be Captains: Captain Augustine Fitz Gerald Evans, from the half-pay, vice Cameron, whose promotion has not taken place; Captain James Burke, from the half-pay, vice Gilland, promoted; Captain Thomas Abercromby Trant, from the half-pay, vice Harman Jeffares, placed upon half-pay.

To be Lieutenants: Lieut. James Clarke, from the half-pay, vice Halfhide, promoted.

2d West India Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wolfe Macdonell, from the half-pay, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Craig, who retires.

Ceylon Regiment—Ensign William Townsend Gun, from the 36th Foot, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Van Kempen, promoted.

UNATTACHED.—Major Charles King, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase; Lieut. and Captain Sir Harry Verney, Bart. from the 1st or Grenadier or to be mass of Infantry by purchase Captain George Macartney Greville, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Major of Infantry, by purchase.

To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase—Lieut. James Morton Spearman, from the 60th Foot; Lieut. William Mayne, from the 86th Foot; Lieut. Samuel Walker, from the 7th Foot; Lieut. William Lovell Heathcote, from the Cape Corps of Cavalry.

To be Ensign, by purchase: George Francis Robert Harris, Gent.

The undermentioned Officer, having Brevet rank superior to his regimental commission, has accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826:—

To be Major of Infantry: Brevet Major George D'Arcy, from the 39th Foot.

The undermentioned Lieut., actually serving upon full pay, whose commission is dated in 1811, has accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of 27th December, 1826:—

To be Captain of Infantry: Lieut. James Patience, from the 20th Foot.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Brevet Deputy Inspector and Physician Hugh Bone to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Tully, deceased; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Dix, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Dease, deceased.

To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces: George Archer, Gent.: John Leithead, Gent.

MEMORANDA.—The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay:—Major George D'Arcey, half-pay Unattacked; Ensign John Bassett Campbell, half-pay 40th Foot; Major Benjamin Sullivan, half-pay Portuguese Officers. Paymaster Isaac Buxton, half-pay 24th Foot.

The appointment of Dr. John Scott, from the half-pay, to be Assistant-Surgeon in the 82d Foot, stated to have taken place on the 23d August last, has been cancelled.

The removal of Assistant Surgeon Marshall, from the 87th Foot to the 66th Foot, stated to have taken place on 9th August last, has been cancelled.

The Christian names of Captain Barry, of half-pay Royal African Corps, are Henry Fisher.

The exchange between Lieut. Trant, of the 80th Foot, and Lieut. Inkson, half-pay of that Rigiment, which took place on 11th December, 1817, was without the difference, Lieut. Trant having repaid the sum he received from Lieut. Inkson, and which has been paid into the Bank of England, to the account of the Paymaster-General.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 9th instant.

20 Foot—For Ensign Screpe Berdmore to be Lieut., vice Storey, *deceased*—Read, vice Storey, *promoted*.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Friday, Nov. 16.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 15.

75th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant General James Dunlop, to be Colonel, vice Sir Robert Abercromby, deceased.

Garrisons—General George Duke of Gordon, G. C. B., to be Governor of Edinburgh-castle, vice Sir Robert Abercromby, deceased.

Hospital Staff—Dr. James M'Dougle, from the half-pay, to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Major General George William Dixon, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Stehelin, deceased; Major Edward Wilmot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major James Maclachlan, to be ditto; Major James Adams, to be ditto; Major William Roberts, to be ditto; Major Thomas Patterson, to be ditto; Major William Morrison, to be ditto; Major William Cleeve, to be ditto; Major Nathaniel William Oliver, to be ditto; Major Charles Henry Godby, to be ditto; Major James Patterson St. Clair, to be ditto.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND MR. WILKIE.

LETTER FROM SIR WALTER SCOTT TO SIR ADAM FERGUSON, DESCRIPTIVE OF A PICTURE PAINTED BY DAVID WILKIE, R. A. EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1818.

MY DEAR ADAM,—I have duly received your letter, with that indorsed from the Gentleman whom you have prevailed, by suffering the sketch from the pencil of our friend Wilkie to be engraved for his work.

The picture has something in it rather of a domestic character, as the personages are represented in a sort of masquerade, such being the pleasure of the accomplished painter. Nevertheless, if it is to be engraved, I do not see that I can offer any objection, since it is the wish of the distinguished artist, and the friendly proprietor of the sketch in question.

But Mr. Balmanno* mentions, besides, a desire to have anecdotes of my private and domestic life, or, as he expresses himself, the portrait of the author in his night-gown and slippers; and this from you, who I dare say, could furnish some anecdotes of our younger days, which might now seem ludicrous enough.

Even as to my night-gown and slippers, I believe the time has been, when the articles of my wardrobe were as familiar to your memory as *Poins's* to *Prince Henry*, but that time has been for some years past, and I cannot think it would be interesting to the public to learn, that I had changed my old *robe-de-chambre* for a handsome *douillette* when I was last at Paris. The truth is, that a man of ordinary sense cannot be supposed delighted with the species of gossip which, in the dearth of other news, recurs to such a quiet individual as myself; and though, like a well-behaved hon of twenty years standing, I am not inclined to vex myself about what I cannot help, I will not in any case, in which I can prevent it, be accessary to these follies. There is no man known at all in literature, who may not have more to tell of his private life than I have surmounted no difficulties either of birth or education, nor have I been favoured by any particular advantages, and my life has been as void of incidents of importance, as that of the "weary knife-grinder."

"Story? God bless you? I have none to tell, Sir."

The follies of youth ought long since to have passed away: and if the prejudices and absurdities of age have come in their place, I will keep them, as Beau Tibbs did his prospect, for the amusement of my domestic friends. A mere enumeration of the persons in the sketch is all I can possibly permit to be published respecting myself and my family; and as must be the lot of humanity, when we look back seven or eight years, even what follows cannot be drawn up without some very painful recollections.

The idea which our inimitable Wilkie adopted was to represent our family group in the garb of south country peasants, supposed to be concerting a merry making, for which some of the preparations are seen. The place is the terrace near Kayside, commanding an extensive view towards the Eildon hills.—1. The sitting figure in the dress of a miller, I believe, represents Sir Walter Scott, author of a few scores of volumes, and proprietor of Abbotsford, in the county of Roxburgh. 2. In front, and representing, we may suppose, a country wag somewhat addicted to poaching, stands Sir Adam Ferguson, Keeper of the Regalia of Scotland, 3. In the back-ground is a very handsome old man, upwards of 84 years old at the time, painted in his own character of a shepherd. He also belonged to the numerous clan of Scott. He used to claim credit for three things unusual among the Southland shepherds: first, that he never had been *fou* in the course of his life; secondly, he never had struck a man in anger; thirdly, that though entrusted with the management of large sales of stock, he had never lost a penny for his master by a bad debt. He died soon afterwards at Abbotsford. 4, 5, 6, Of the three famale figures, the elder is the late regretted mother of the family represented, 5. The young person most forward in the group is Miss Sophia Charlotte Scott, now Mrs. J. G Lockhart; and 6, her younger sister, Miss Ann Scott. Both are represented as ewe-milkers, with their *leglins* or, milk pails. 7. On the left hand of the shepherd, the young man holding a fowling piece is the eldest son of Sir Walter, now Captain in the King's Hussars. 8. The boy is the youngest of the family, Charles Scott, now of Brazen Nose College, Oxford. The two dogs were distinguished favourites of the family; the large one was a stag-hound of the old Highland breed, called Maida, and one of the handsomest dogs that could be found; it was a present from the Chief of Glengary to Sir Walter, and was highly valued, both on account of his beauty, his fidelity, and the great rarity of the breed. The other is a little Highland terrier, called *Ourisk*

* Secretary to the Incorporated Artists' Fund.

(goblin) of a particular kind, bred in Kintail. It was a present from the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, and is a valuable specimen of a race which is now also scarce.

Maida, like Bran, Luath, and other dogs of distinction, slumbers "beneath his stone," distinguished by an epitath, which, to the honour of Scottish scholarship, be it spoken, has only *one* false quality in *two* lines.

"Maidæ marmorea dormis sub imagine Maida
Ad jam[illegible] dominisit tibi terra levis."

Ourisk still survives, but like some other personages in the picture, with talents and temper rather the worse for wear. She has become what Dr. Reisy, the Quaker, records himself in his journal as having sometimes been—sinfully dogged and snappish.

If it should suit Mr. Balmanno's purpose to adopt the above illustrations, he is heartily welcome to them, but I make it my special bargain, that nothing more is said upon such a meagre subject.

It strikes me however that there is a story about old Thomas Scott, the shepherd, which is characteristic, and which I will make your friend welcome to. Tom was, both as a trusted servant, and as a rich fellow in his line, a person of considerable importance among the class in the neighbourhood, and used to stickle a good deal to keep his place in public opinion. Now, he suffered, in his own idea at least, from the consequence assumed by a country neighbour, who, though neither so well reputed for wealth or sagacity as Thomas Scott, had yet an advantage over him from having seen the late King, and used to take precedence upon all occasions when they chanced to meet. Thomas suffered under his superiority. But after this sketch was finished and exhibited in London, the newspapers made it known that his present Majesty had condescended to take some notice of it. Delighted with the circumstance, Thos. Scott set out, on a most oppressively hot day, to walk five miles to Bowden, where his rival resided. He had no sooner entered the cottage, than he called out, in his broad forest dialect—"Andro' man, de ye anes *sey* (see) the King," "In troth did I, Tam," answered Andro,' "sit down, and I'll tell ye a'about it: ye sey, I was at London, in a place they ca' the Park, that is no like a hained hog-fence or like the fournooked parks in this country——" "Hout awa," said Thomas, "I have heard a' that before: I only came ower the Know to tell you, that if you have seen the King, the King has seen *mey*" (me). And so he returned with a jocund heart, assuring his friends "it had done much mackle gude to settle accounts wi' Andro."

Another favour I request is, that Mr. Balmanno will be so good as to send me a proof of these illustrations, as my hand is very bad, and there be errors both of the pen and the press.

"Jocose hæc," as the old Laird of Restalrig writes to the Earl of Gowrie,—Farewell, my old tried and dear friend of forty long years. Our enjoyments must now be of a character less vivid than we have shared together,

"But still at our lot it were vain to repine,
"Youth cannot return, or the days of Lang Syne."

Your's affectionately,
WALTER SCOTT.

Abbotsford, 2d August, 1827.

BOLIVAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We have had the pleasure of conversing with a very intelligent officer, just arrived from Colombia. Although he does not bring any very late intelligence, his opinion and observation become highly interesting, because he has actually been employed, for the last seven years, in almost all the affairs of moment in the field; and has, consequently, beheld Bolivar, both as a soldier and as a citizen; and having so long associated with the army and the people, he is, we should think, perfectly qualified to judge of the probable events that may happen to Colombia, from the present state of parties in that country.—The decided opinion is, that Bolivar will overcome all the difficulties which the factions have created—that, both by his firmness and his moderation, he will be able to manage the helm of affairs, so that he ultimately will rank as one of the proudest monuments of human nature—conquering for the benefit of humanity, and, like another Washington, sinking the warrior in the character of a humble citizen. The difficulties which Bolivar has had to contend with, have been almost innumerable, but perhaps perfectly natural, when it is considered with what elements he has had to contend. The very genius of the Catholic religion, being almost totally opposed to a Republican sort of Government, makes it impossible that the present generation can sufficiently appreciate, or conform to, the simplicity of a Republican Government without being acted upon by factious, and designing men, as has just happened in the present instance. Another generation must arrive before the benefits that Bolivar has achieved can be sufficiently understood and appreciated by the great mass of the Colombian people. The people are described as being in a gross state of ignorance and superstition, which the priests have taken no little pains to inculcate, and their anathemas against the communication of heretics with the Colombian fair sex, were truly laughable. The heretics were described as monsters by some of the priests; and the women actually expected to see Englishmen with cloven feet and long tails. We are happy to hear that Bolivar continues to pay the greatest attention to the English; and it is the opinion of this gentleman, that Bolivar will do all in his power to keep faith with all his European contractors. This gentleman has lived ten months at one time with Bolivar, and describes him to be of a spare habit, remarkably dark eyes, with a stare, when he looks full upon you, moderate in his wine, preferring Champagne, and of an amorous disposition. He is capable of immense fatigue in the field—scarcely allowing time for his Aid-de Camp to keep up with him—and will live for days on horseback, and eat a great deal of coarse sugar, such as is known in England by the name of hardbake. He is very fond of waltzing. His coolness in the presence of an enemy ranks him as one of the first heroes of his day.

The gentleman from whom we have received the above account, was present at the victory of Carababo, June, 18, 1821; two successive victories of Maracaibo, June 16, and July 24; 1823; siege of Puerto Cabello, six months; siege of Maracaibo, ten months; siege of Callao, 18 months.

The following traditional anecdote of Cromwell is from the relation of an old man, who had heard it repeated many times in his youth by some ancient members of his family. During the times of the Commonwealth there befell a scarcity of corn, in consequence of a short harvest. Though it was known that the preceding years had produced plentiful corps, yet the farmers of these days, like forestallers and controllers of the markets in later times artificially increased the scarcity by withholding their grain from the public till a famine seemed to threaten the metropolis. On a market-day (I was told by my narrator), at Uxbridge, a stout, rubicund, respectable, gentlemanly man, dressed like a substantial country yeoman, purchased nearly all the supply of grain in the market. The farmers, supposing him to be employed by some merchants, or probable by Government, were well pleased with him, and invited him to dine at one of the inns in their company, which invitation he accepted. After dinner, whilst regaling themselves over their tankards, &c., he told them he had a large commission for corn, and was disposed to give a good price. He likewise offered a premium to him who brought the greatest quantity for sale. Accordingly, on the next market-day, Uxbridge had never displayed a larger supply of corn. Then, too, appeared our substantial yeoman, with several attendants, and bags of gold. He purchased and paid for nearly all the grain that was brought. The competition amongst the farmers for the prize had emptied many a groaning granary, and the lucky farmer who had brought the greatest quantity was called for by the gentlemanly purchaser to receive at his hands the promised douceur. Exultingly he recived and pocketed the money: but as he was turning away from his iberal customer, he was asked by that gentleman to return him two-pence which the farmer did accordingly. The gentleman, with a commanding air and severe tone, thus addressed him:—"Dost thou know what there two-pence is for?" He answered no. "Well then I'll tell thee; I consider thou art the greatest rogue in this market. This twopence is to purchase a cord to hang thee withal. Corporal Stubbs (addressing one of his pretended servants), there lives a cord-twister over the way; with this twopence buy thee a rope, and hang this fellow upon the signpost of this very house, as a warning to all such accursed Achans; for surely, as saith the Scriptures, 'cursed is he that withholdeth bread from the poor.'" The immediate execution of the farmer took place, for it was Cromwell who commanded it; and Uxbridge market, for the future, was well and regularly supplied with grain.—*Literary Gazette.*

THE INDIAN PROPHECY.

(From the Recollections of Washington.)

It was in 1772 that Colonel Washington accompanied by Dr. James Craik and a considerable party of hunters, woodsmen and others, proceeded to the Kenhawa, with view to explore the country, and make surveys of extensive and valuable bodies of lands. At that time of day, the Kenhawa was several hundred miles remote from the frontier settlements, and only accessible by Indian paths, which wound through the passes of the mountains.

In those wild and unfrequented regions, the party formed a camp on the bank of the river, consisting of rudely constructed wigwams or shelters, from which they issued to survey and explore alluvial tracts, now forming the most fertile and best inhabited parts of the West of Virginia.

This romantic camp, though far removed from the home of civilization, possessed very many advantages. The great abundance of various kinds of game, in its vicinity, afforded a somptuous larder, while a few luxuries of foreign growth, which had been brought on the baggage horses, made the adventurers as comfortable as they could reasonably desire.

One day when resting in the camp, from the fatigues attendant on their arduous enterprise, a party of Indians, led by a trader, were discovered. No recourse was had to arms; for peace, in a great measure, reigned on the frontier. The border warfare, which had so long harassed the unhappy settlers, had principally subsided; the savage driven farther and father back, as the settlements advanced, had sufficiently felt the powers of the whites, to view them with fear, as well as hate. Again, the approach of this party was any thing but hostile, and the appearance of the trader, a being half savage, half civilized, made it certain that the mission was rather of peace than of war.

They halted at a short distance, and the interpreter advancing, declared that he was conducting a party, which consisted of a Grand Sachem, and some attendant warriors; that the Chief was a very great man among the Northwestern tribes, and the same who commanded the Indians on the fall of Braddock, sixteen years before; that, hearing of the visit of Col. Washington of the Western country, this Chief had set out on a mission, the object of which himself would make known.

The Colonel received the ambassador with courtesy, and having put matters in camp in the best possible order for the reception of such distinguished visitors, which so short a notice would allow, the strangers were introduced. Among the Colonists were some fine, tall, and manly figures; but as soon as the Sachem approached, he in a moment pointed out the Hero of Monongahela from amid the group, although sixteen years had elapsed since he had seen him, and then only in the tumult and fury of battle. The Indian was of a lofty stature, and of a dignified and imposing appearance.

The usual salutations were going round, when it was observed that the Grand Chief, although perfectly familiar with every other person present, preserved towards Colonel Washington the most reverential deference; it was in vain that the Colonel extended his hand, the Indian drew back, with the most impressive marks of awe and respect. A last effort was made to induce an intercourse, by resorting to the deity of the savages, ardent spirit, which the Colonel having tasted, offered to his guest; the Indian bowed his head in submission, but wetted not his lips. Tobacco, for the use of which Washington always had the utmost abhorrence, was next tried, the Colonel taking a single puff to the great annoyance of his feeling, and then offering the calume to the Chief, who touched not the symbol of savage friendship. The banquet being ready, the Colonel did the honours of the feast, and placing the Great Man at his side, helped him plentifully, but the Indian fed not at the board. Amazement now possessed the company, and intense anxiety became apparent, as to the issue of so extraordinary an adventure.

The Council Fire was kindled, when the Grand Sachem addressed our Washington to the following effect:—

"I am a Chief and the ruler over many tribes; my influence extends to the waters of the Great Lakes, and to the far Blue Mountains. I have travelled a long and weary path, that I might see the young warrior of the great battle. It was on the day that the white man's blood mixed with the streams of our forest, that I first beheld this Chief. I called to my young men and said, mark yon tall and daring warrior, he is not of the red coat tribe, he hath an Indian's wisdom, and his warriors fight as we do; himself is alone exposed. Quick, let your aim be certain, and he dies. Our rifles were levelled, rifles which, but for him, knew not how to miss. 'Twas all in vain; a power mightier far than we, shielded him from harm. He cannot die in battle. I am old, and soon shall be gathered to the great council fire of my fathers, in the land of shades; but ere I go, there is a something bids me speak in the voice of prophecy. Listen! the Great Spirit protects that man and guides his destinies. He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn hail him as the founder of a mighty Empire!"

The savage ceased; his oracle delivered, his prophetic mission fulfilled, he retired to muse in silence upon that wonder-working spirit, which his dark,

"Untutored mind
Saw oft in clouds and heard him in the wind."

Night coming on, the children of the forest spread their blankets, and were soon buried in sleep. At early dawn they bid adieu to the camp, and were seen slowly winding their way toward the distant haunts of their tribe.

The effects which this mysterious and romantic adventure had upon the provincials, were as various as the variety of character which composed the party. All eyes were turned on him to whom the oracle had been addressed, but from his ever serene and thoughtful countenance nothing could be discovered; still all this was strange, "'twas passing strange." On the mind of Dr. James Craik a most deep and lasting impression was made; and in the war of the Revolution it became a favourite theme with him, particularly after any perilous action, in which his friend and commander had been peculiarly exposed, as the battle of Princeton, &c. The night previous to the battle of Monmouth, several Officers had assembled, and were joined by the Physician General of the army. The discourse turned upon the probable issue of the succeeding day. It was agreed on all sides that it would be a day of blood. The enemy, flushed with the victories of the September and October proceeding, and protecting a vast amount of baggage; the Americans, proud of the fall of Burgoyne,, and desirous of showing their allies, the French, that they were deserving of their alliance; all conspired to make it certain that the battle would be bravely contested, and the issue very doubtful. The General Officers agreed on the propriety of a remonstance being made to the Commander in Chief, praying that he would not expose his person; the preservation of a life so honoured and so dear to the struggling liberties of his country, became a matter of warm solicitude to every member of the army. Craik observed, I know him too well to believe that ought which we could say would, for a moment, prevent him from the exposure of his person, should the day go against us; but, gentlemen, recollect what I have often told you of the old Indian's prophecy. Yes, I do believe a "Great Spirit protects that man"—and that one day or another, honoured and beloved, he will be the chief of our nation, as he is now our General, our father, and our friend. Never mind the enemy, they cannot kill him, and while he lives, our cause will never die.

On the ever-memorable day of Monmouth the commander-in-chief having given his orders to Major-General the Marquis de La fayette, was personally engaged in forming the line of the main body near the Court House; while speaking to the favourite officer (the brave and valued Colonel Hartley, of the Pensylvania line) a cannon ball struck immediately at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face and over his clothes—the general continued his orders without noticing the derangement of his toilette. The officers present, several of whom were at the party the preceding evening looked at each other with anxiety, while the chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in reminiscence of what had passed the night before, pointed toward Heaven, which was noticed by the others with a gratifying smile of acknowledgment.

Of the brave and valued Colonel Hartley it is said that the commander-in chief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows:—"I have sent for you, colonel to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs renders it necessary that a part of this army should be sacrificed for the welfare of the whole. You command an effective corps (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster counties)—I know you well, and have, therefore, selected you to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position, and defend it to the last extremity." The colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope with a smile of exultation, bowing, and replied, "Your excellency does me much honour: your order shall be obeyed to the letter;' and repaired to his post.

We will not be positive as to the location of thi anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth; but of this we are certain, that we have a hundred times seen Colonel Hartley received in the Halls of the Great President, where so many revolutionary worthies were made welcome, and to none was the hand of honoured and friendly recollection more feelingly offered—on none did the merit-discerning eye of the chief appear to beam with more pleasure than Hartley of York.

(Bell's Weekly Messenger 12th November.)

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The ceremony of swearing in the new Lord Mayor before the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer took place on Friday, and was accompanied with more than usual splendour. The procession was got up with more than usual pomp, and with some deviations on this occasion from the usual order, which deserve mention. In the first place, the procession, instead of moving from the Guildhall to Blackfriar,s bridge, and there embarking in the state barges, as has been hitherto the general custom, took a direction eastward, passed through the Poultry. Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Billiter-lane, Mincing-lane, and from thence by Tower-street to the Tower stairs, where they embarked. This is, we understand, the first instance of such a procession embarking at the Tower; and the reason assigned for it is, that the Lord Mayor, being the alderman of the Tower ward, was anxious to gratify his constituents by bringing the procession as it were to their own doors. The second, and the far more attractive novelty of the day, was the exhibition of two colossal figures, representing the well-known statues Gog and Magog (as they are called) of Guildhall. They were extremely well contrived, and appeared to call forth more applause than fell to the share of any of the other personages who formed part of the procession. The Procession moved with great regularity; and, having embarked, passed through the London bridges, above which it was joined by a vast number of boats and barges, which, to avoid confusion, had not ventured lower down. At about two o'clock the several barges arrived at Parliament stairs, Westminster, from which the civic authorities conducted his Lordship into the Court of Exchequer, which was crowded with ladies and other spectators.

The learned Recorder then presented to their Lordships' notice, Mr. Alderman Brown, the late Lord Mayor, who attended to render an account in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, of the receipts of his office as escheator of the city, &c., and pronounced a similar eulogium on him. The Lord Chief Baron then addressed the Lord Mayor, complimenting him upon the high station to which an honourable course of industry and strict integrity had raised him, and expressing his conviction that he would so discharge the duties of that high station as to secure the approbation and gratitude of his fellow-citizens upon his retirement at the close of his mayoralty.

The Lord Chief Baron next addressed himself to the late Lord Mayor, and observed upon the great gratification he must derive from the consciousness of having diligently and effectively discharged the duties of the important office which he had just resigned, and of having rendered such essential service to the cause of religion and morals.

The usual oaths were then administered, and the other formalities having been performed, the Recorder, in the name of the Lord Mayor, invited the learned Barons to dinner at Guildhall, to which their Lordships bowed, and the procession withdrew. The Lord Mayor afterwards proceeded to the other Courts, where a similar invitation was tendered to the judges in each; after which the procession returned in the same order to Blackfriars bridge. Here the parties disembarked, and the procession having been reformed, returned to Guildhall in the same order in which it had set out.

THE BANQUET.

The guests began to assemble at Guildhall soon after three o'clock. At seven o'clock the Lord Mayor and his distinguished guests (who were presented, as usual, on their arrival, to

he Lady Mayoress in the ball-oom) walked in procession round the hall (the Duke of Clarence leading the Lady Mayoress), preceeded by trumpets, and the three men in armour. They then took their seats at the hustings, which part of the hall was elegantly decorated with scarlet cloth hangings. The men in armour stood in niches, surmounted by canopies, one at each corner of the principal table, the other behind the Lord Mayor.

The dinner was costly and elegant; and, in addition to the excellent wines, a new *liqueur*, of exquisite flavour, was given in abundance, which, we understand, was supplied by Mr. Mitchell, of Mincing-lane.

The Lord Mayor gave "the King," which was drank with three times three, and followed by the National air, the band accompanying the chorus part.

His Lordship then proposed the health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence in a short speech, in which he expressed his conviction that he was proposing a toast which would be highly agreeable to his fellow-citizens, and to the company. He was convinced that he expressed the opinions of every class of his Majesty's subjects, when be said they felt grateful for the interest which his Royal Highness took in the duties of the high office he filled,—an office which, including the protection of our trade, brought his Royal Highness in counexion with the city of London. (Applause.)

The Lord High Admiral, in returning thanks, said, it was quite impossible for him to express his sense of his compliment paid to him by the first magistrate of the first city in the world. He held the office, to which his Lordship had alluded, too short a time to have done any thing to deserve the thanks of the country, but his Royal Highness trusted, that if his Majesty should be pleased to continue him in it his conduct would meet with the approbation of all his Majesty's subjects. He would not trespass on their conviviality by saying more. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor then gave "Every branch of the Royal Family."

The Lord High Admiral then proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, in a brief speech. The company had met to celebrate an anniversary of great importance to the city of London,—the inauguration of its chief magistrate. It had been his (his Royal Highness's) good fortune to be well acquainted with the present Lord Mayor; and any body who was acquainted with him would agree that there was no man more honourable, respectable, zealous, or upright, than his Lordship. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks. He could assure his Royal Highness and the company that he felt grateful for the honour they had conferred upon him. He begged to express his thanks to his Royal and distinguished guests for their company this day; and he assured them that he began his office with an earnest desire to render his services acceptable to his Sovereign, and to shew himself at the same time worthy of the compliment the city had paid him. It would not become him to make professions regarding the mode in which he should discharge his duty; but as he was aware that the conduct of a Lord Mayor was open to public observation, he entered upon his office with the intention of doing his duty; his motives were good, and he made no doubt of receiving the support of his brethren in the majistracy. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor than gave the health of the late Lord Mayor, who returned thanks.

The healths of the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Privy Seal were also drank, who both returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor next proposed the health of "the Duke of Wellingtong (loud applause)---not forgetting his Duchess." Tune "See the conquering hero."

The Duke of Wellington.—To receive the approbation the Lord Mayor of the city of London must be an object of ambition to any man, who, like his Grace, had been so much employed in the active service of his Majesty; and he could assure his Lordship that he received this mark of his approbation with the deepest gratitude; and wherever he (his Grace) might be placed, it would be his earnest endeavour to merit the approbation of this great city, (Applause.)

The health of the Lady Mayoress was next proposed, for which the Lord Mayor returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Marquis, of Lansdowne."

The Marquis of Lansdowne thanked his Lordship, and assured him that it was not the least pleasing circumstance connected with the situation in which his Majesty had placed him, that it brought him in close connexion with the most distingusshed municipal body in the world, not less for the nature of their duties, than for the zeal, assiduity, and talent, with which they were discharged. (Applause.)

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Shortly after Lord Lansdowne had concluded his speech, an accident occurred which might have been followed by more serious consequences. In one of the compartments of the great window, at the eastern end of the Hall, just over the Lord Mayor's head, was an anchor in variegated lamps, affixed to a board. This board, which was about seven feet square, but being slightly nailed, became detached, and fell with a terrific crash, upon the heads of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. The effect instantaneously produced throughout the hall was indiscribable, The consternation of every individual near the spot, who might justly have apprehended that part of the edifice was tumbling upon their heads, diverted attention for an instant from those more exposed to danger. Dukes, judges, servants, and trumpeters were intermixed and looking with astonishment in each other's faces. Fortunatly, the Lady Mayoress sustained no injury besides the fright and the total derangement of her dress by the oil. The Lord Mayor did not escape quite so well: his head was a good deal lacerated by the broken glass; but the board having fallen obliquely, seems to have spent its force innocently upon the chairs. One gentleman was seriously hurt, and several had their heads cut. The Duke of Clarence received two slight wounds. After a time, the anxiety felt at the lower parts of the hall was relieved the by Toast-master's anouncing that "all was safe:" upon which a loud cheer burst forth from all parts, The incident now became a topic for jokes, and the Duke of Wellington complimented the Lord Mayor upon standing the assault so well. Indeed, the Lord Mayor, though a good deal hurt, had not the least appearance of being frightened.

The conviviality of the evening was now, however, interrupted; the ladies retired to the ball-room, and the Lord Chancellor took his departure, followed by most of the other distinguished guests.

But for this most untoward and ominous occurrence, the evening would have passed in great festivity.

The Duke of Clarence looked remarkably well; he wore an Admiral's uniform, with the order of the Garter.

Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, of the Royal Navy, has been appointed to command the Bombay Marine on the new establishment.

Captain Lord William Paget succeeds Sir Charles Malcolm in the command of the *Dublin* yacht.

Account reached Glasgow on the 3d inst of the death of Sir Robert Abercrombie, at his seat of Airthrey, near Stirling. Sir Robert was at the head of the list of Generals, and by his death the government of Edinburgh Castle and Colonelcy of the 75th Regiment have become vacant.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

With deep regret we have to announce the death of Major-General Sir NEIL CAMPBELL, late Governor of that destructive settlement Siera Leone and its dependencies. Like his unfortunate predecessor, General TURNER, this gallant and lamented officer fell a victim to the infatuated policy which has for so many years condemned the King of ENGLAND's subjects to inhale the poison of that upas-tree of Africa. To send Englishmen to such a pest-house,—to yield to the mixture of quackery and hypocrisy which has instigated a certain class of people in this country to press upon Government the retention of a costly grave for British subjects, by nicknaming it a school for the civilization of negroes,—has indicated in the KING's Ministers the most contemptible weakness, or the most shocking indifference to human suffering. If notwithstanding the long experience obtained by Lord BATHURST, in the course of his colonial administration, of the effects produced both to Englishmen and Africans by the continuance of this fatal establishment, his Lordship advised his associates in the Government to uphold it, we can use no stronger language than by declaring that we think more indifferently of Lord BATHURST, as a man and a minister, than ever. If, in spite of the clearest evidence, he could fancy that the horrible traffic in slaves by foreign Powers was effectually diminished or restrained by the waving of a British colour upon the walls of Sierra Leone, or that the habits of those who escaped the deportation were softened, and their morals mended, by such an isolated phantom of European power on the coast, why then his Lordship must have possessed an imagination more inventive, or a credulity more incorrigible, than any other gentleman of sixty-five or seventy who ever kept his head out of a private madhouse in Middlesex. But finally, if, knowing the false pretences on which Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, the contiguous abominations miscalled colonies of that dreadful region, were held forth as so many checks upon the slave trade by a party at home, to which we have before alluded—knowing likewise, even if the restraint upon the slave trade had been as real as it was delusive and chimerical, at how infinitely a disproportioned price of English mortality it was obtained—if, with either of these truths impressed upon the minds of Ministers, (and to us it seems impossible that they could have been deaf to either), they prolonged this death-scourge on the people of England, to secure to themselves some wretched dozen or two of bargain-making votes among members of Parliament, then we do affirm that a more shocking crime was never perpetrated by any gang of dealers in the blood of negroes, than by these grave political traffickers, who sold innumerable cargoes of living English flesh for a few dead votes in the House of Commons.

Mr. HUSKISSON is about to enter on this the most trying of all Herculean tasks—tha cleansing the colonial system of great Britain. The Right Honourable Gentleman is, we are sure, too clearsighted to be deceived by plausible representations, whether made by prejudiced or interested parties; and, once having found the truth of a subject, he will prove himself (we hope at least) too fearless and incorrupt to blink at it. From this new Colonial Minister we may expect, that if any veil has hitherto obscured the actual merits of the question touching our colonization of Western Africa, it will with all fitting expeditiou be withdrawn; and that if the system be one of exclusive or preponderating evil, it will be abolished also.

It is inconceivable with what a disregard of British life the public establishments of our most valuable or least pernicious colonies have been managed. We are informed, on good authority, that the mortality among the regiments sent out to garrison our West India colonies has beeu aggravated beyond calculation by the injudicious choice of ground whereon many of the barracks have been erected, and the cruel state of dilapidation in which they are kept. Reports, as we are informed, have been sent home from one General Officer after another, to the Ordnance Department, and to the Colonial Secretary, of the ruinous effects on the health of men and Officers, produced by the imperfect condition of the barracks, through the roofs and sides of which the tropical rains are suffered to pour, upon human bodies often, from the nature of the climate, undergoing profuse perspiration, and thus exposed to the alternate risks of extreme heat and sudden humidity. If troops must still be sent to such dens of disease as Demerara and Dominica, for instance, let, at least, some humane attention be given to the alleviation of their sufferings. It is not merely the black inhabitants of the colonies who require some exercise of care and wisdom on the part of the British Government, but our own brave countrymen who are equally slaves to the rigorous enforcement of overpowering duties, for which their constitutions have unfitted them, and among whom *nine-tenths have perished miserably* of those who left their native shores in health. These are all so many considerations which we trust will attract the notice of our Colonial Secretary, and if he sets his useful mind to the work, he may count securely on the strenuous assistance of the nation.

We began this article by lamentiug the sacrifice of Sir NELL CAMPBELL to the horrible service which had been inflicted on him. It gives us but slender consolation to add—what is due, nevertheless, to our own, personal feelings, to the friends of that meritorious officer, and to his own unblemished fame,—that the British army did not boast a soldier more intrepid, or more devoted to honour and to duty; nor did society contain a gentleman whose heart was more generous, affectionate, and true.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CURIOSITY.

"A pretty general belief is entertained that curiosity is strongest in the rudest and least cultivated stages of society. All my experience goes in the other direction."—*Hall's South American Voyage.*

THERE are few of my readers, I presume, who have not paid their visit to Paul Pry; and while offering the involuntary tribute of inextinguishable laughter to the merits of a great actor, have not likewise indulged in a triumphant comparison between themselves and the curious impertinent, whose anxiety in other people's concerns brings him into so many scrapes. This is very amusing; but it is very unjust. The desire of knowledge is an innate principle of human nature; and we are all more or less affected with the weakness (if weakness it be), of which Paul is so illustrious an example. But is not knowledge, as Lord Bacon, and the prospectus of every new Magazine informs us, power, and is not power a rational object of desire? The distinction which is so foolishly set up between laudable and idle curiosity is altogether untenable. No one is curious about that which does not interest him: and that is a point upon which every man should be left his own judge. Curiosity, however directed, is still curiosity; and to be curious, no matter about what, is to be moved by the same passion which led Newton to the discovery of gravitation, and enabled Franklin to disarm Jove of his thunders. In what did La Place, taking measure of a comet, as it wandered in the extreme bounds of space, differ from Socrates, calculating the length of a flea's hop? or in what does a member of the Linnean Society prying into the secrets of cryptogamic love, exceed Peeping Tom of Coventry? Homer has made it a matter of boast, concerning Calchas, that he knew the past, present, and future; and if this was the case, it is evident that he must have troubled himself with a vast many things which did not concern him, and must have indulged in as much idle curiosity as the arrantest Paul Pry in Christendom. All the curions are alike entitled to take rank as philosophers; and none of them are more in earnest in their desire for the welfare of the species, than those investigators of family secrets who are so much the subjects of censure with the crowd. What, at the same time, can be more noble than the escape of their inquiries? To have thoroughly studied any one subject, is sufficient praise to ordinary intellects: but the curious in common life embrace nothing less than the whole field of morals. Their expansive sympathy, which interests them in matters by which they can sustain no personal loss, nor obtaiu any personal advantage, is highly commendable. An incurious mortal is *quoad hoc*, necessarily selfish. He reads your name in the papers, intent upon his own affairs, and pauses not to inquire whether it stands recorded in the births, marriages, or deaths; whereas the curious man is not only diligent in discriminating these particulars, but he is miserable until he learns the colour of your child's eyes, the marriage portion of your bride, or whether you have been buried in wollen, or have paid the tax. The love of fame, so dear to us all, is but the desire of occupying mankind. How valuable then is a curious neighbour! With his aid, you are at least sure of one friend whose thoughts are never absent from you, and who does his endeavour to make your sayings and doings as widely known as possible. When thus provided, you have the consolation of knowing that your most insignificant act is not wholly unobserved, nor your least quality unestimated. The English have deservedly acquired the reputation of being a thinking nation, yet they are a pre-eminently curious people; mixing themselves with the affairs of the most distant countries, and seeing every thing that is to be seen wherever they go. We all remember when the *élite* of the land spent whole mornings in the street in expectation of the avatars of old Blucher, and watching the motions of the Emperor of Russia. Recently, too, hundreds put themselves in danger of being crushed to death, in order they might see the Duke of York's funeral. Nay, there is not a single spectacle, from a coronation to a puppet-show, from a burning-mountain to a boxing-match, that does not congregate around it its mob, of English spectators! No one, then, with a grain of patriotism, will dare to speak lightly of curiosity! I am not ignorant that this passion has been blamed on very high authority, or that Lot's wife is a melancholy monument of the salt itch for its indulgence. Poor Mrs. Bluebeard also very narrowly escaped paying with her head for her peeping; and Psyche's misadventures have been sung in all languages. But I must beg to observe in these cases, that the punishment was more directed against the disobedience of the parties, than against their thirst for knowledge; which in itself would not only have been commendable but very natural too. Indeed it cannot be overlooked, that in every recorded instance of similar injunctions against an indulgence of this passion, from Eve to Orpheus, and from Orpheus to the aforesaid Mrs. Bluebeard, it has uniformly occured, that a command has been broken; which proves to demonstration how irresistible is this propensity to prying. If curiosity be really an heinous offence, God help Belzoni and Dr. Young, who could not even let the Pharaohs sleep quietly in their graves; and God help all residents in country towns, where curiosity is ever the reigning epidemic. A curious man is necessarily endowed with many virtues; or, at least, his curiosity stands him in the place of them. Industry and perseverance he must possess in the highest degree. There is no stone which a truly curious person will leave unturned, in order to obtain a bit of intelligence, Queen Sheba performed a tedious pilgrimage merely to get a sight of King Solomon. Actæon encountered a cruel death to learn what sort of stuff a goddess was made of; or probably to ascertain whether she was as great a prude as she pretended. One woman jammed herself into a clock-case to surprise the secrets of the Freemasons; and many a man, and many a woman too, have sacrificed the happiness of their entire life for the mere pleasure of satisfying themselves that they were—saving your presence, reader—cuckolds. What a world of intrigue will a truly curious man bring to bear, for the purpose of knowing the contents of your butcher's tray, of learning what news the postman brought you this morning, or of discovering whether you dine at home or abroad. Another quality essential to the curious man is courage. As all the world have something to conceal, all the world have their hands set against him who would penetrate their secret; and kickings and cuffings innumerable are the reward of that patriotism, which would make itself a substitute for Momus's glass window in the human breast. The melancholy fate of the benevolent chamberlain Polonius, who took such a kindhearted interest in the affairs of his employer, is too notorious to dwell upon. Many a curious eye has been lost by a wound inflicted through a key-hole; and a friend of mytown family was materially damaged in her left ear by an explosion of gunpowder, that blew the handle of a lock into its "porches." The same lady nearly perished of a mortification on her great toe, occasioned by a rat-trap, which her maid Susan set on the garret-stairs, to cure her of the habit of listening at her bed-room door. Twice, moreover, was she taken to the police-office, on suspicion of burglary, for having mounted a ladder against her neighbour's window; though she ascended with the intention of stealing nothing from him, but the secret whether he slept in his own bed or his maid's: and she narrowly escaped a conviction at the suit of the Post-office, for possessing hereself of letters which did not belong to her. From all this we may conclude, that he who desires to sleep in a skin should not be of too prying a disposition. Curiosity moreover, is nothing, unless accompanied by forbearance. Listeners, it is said, seldom hear much good of themselves; and it often costs the curious immense efforts of face and of temper to conceal the knowledge they have surreptitiously obtained of other people's opinions to their disadvantage. Nor is intellectual endowment less necessary than moral excellence to the gratification of this propensity. It is not alone by the employment of the senses that we can arrive at a knowledge of hidden truths. It is by a quickness in seizing upon hints accidentally dropped, in quadrating many insignificant particulars, and by making the most of lights that transpire in spite of caution, that the curious are enabled to form inductions which lead to the most recondite truths. Whoever has read Monk Lewis's pretty story of "My Uncle's garret-window" will at once feel the value of

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[*Continued in the Second Supplement.*]

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9TH 1823.

[*Continued from the Supplement.*]

this sort of talent, By the ingenious exercise of inductional acumen, the hero, of this tale was enabled, in the confinement of the above-mentioned observations to evolve a complicated intrigue from the scanty yet indubitable indications of what was passing in the opposite house.

But to put the intrinsic excellence of curiosity in its true light, it is right to mention the various persons in high station and character with whom its practice is *ex-officio*. Perhaps the most curious persons on the face of the earth are the going judges of assize, who interest themselves in all the concerns of a county, where they are entire strangers. They will spend whole mornings in scrutinizing the little traits of character, of the veriest *canaille*, asking the most perplexing and impertinent questions, with a gravity that is not to be disturbed. So far, indeed, do they carry the matter, that, not contented with their own inquiries, they do not scruple to seize upon twelve unfortunate individuals, whom they forcibly detain from their own lawful avocations, with no other view than to obtain their opinion of the subject in dispute. The consequence of this curiosity is to place many innocent persons in the most trying situations; and not unfrequently it has been known to be the death of the subjects whom they have submitted to so cruel and harassing a process. Neither are the members of the legislature behind-hand with the judges in a prying disposition. They are in the daily habit of forming themselves into committees, for the sole purpose of instituting the most provoking inquiries into other person's affairs. One day they will have a list of fees you take in your office; another they insist upon knowing how many promissory notes you have issued; and then again, they must be informed at what price you sold your wheat! There are cases in which their curiosity will descend as low as a yard of ribbon, or a pint of port; and if you feel that they are indiscreet in their inquiries, and refuse to part with your secret, they will set a man with a black rod upon you, whose insinuating manners and persevering attentions will soon inveigle you into changing your opinion. There are several members of the Honourable body who seem to take a pride and a pleasure in asking questions of the most disagreeable nature of his Majesty's ministers; who in return exert all their ingenuity in baulking their curiosity, either by a direct refusal of the information sought, or by studiously framing their replies, so as to be as little luminous as possible. For a similar reason, the ministers, have, by long practice, rendered the King's speeches the models of cryptology,—the very choicest specimens of the anti-didactic. The best qualities, as we all know, are the most liable to become mischievous by abuse; nor can we blame the ministers for these efforts at keeping their own counsel. To what end are they of the Privy Counsel, if they are placed at the mercy of every *impiroyable* questionist? Notwithstanding, therefore, they are thus hard upon the indiscreet curiosity of others, it is by no means surprising that they should themselves indulge to great extent their spirit of inquiry. Witness the large sums annually expended in secret-service money, both at home and abroad; for the most part distributed among the honorable class of persons called spies, whose services consist in a well-organized system of tale-bearing. In the foreign cabinets on the Continent, curiosity is carried so far, that almost in every house one or more of these persons are employed for reporting every thing that is said or done within its walls to every post-office is attached a separate department, exclusively occupied with the art of counterfeiting seals, and opening the letters of the unsuspicious correspondents. Even this, in many cases, does not suffice to meet the unvanquishable prying of the great man, who does not scruple, when his curiosity is strongly excited, to pique a man for half an hour, or to fling him within an inch of his life, or dislocate his limbs, in order to extort from him some secret bit of intelligence with which he is not disposed to part. This is, to say the truth, an intensity of the passion which is rather difficult to justify, not only on account of its cruelty, but of the danger of error it must occasion. But since so many learned men, of the highest respectability and the greatest office, have not disdained to adopt such practices, it would be nothing less than arrogance to openly and directly censure it. You will feel the full force, reader, of this *argumentum ad verecundiam*!

Another set of public functionaries, of whom curiosity may be predicated in the highest degree, are the very respectable officers of his Majesty's Customs and Excise. It would, however, be extremely unfair to blame the indiscreet curiosity of subaltern characters, when we find even the Lord Chancellor himself openly indulging in the same propensity. The Chancellor, perhaps, is the most curious person in his Majesty's dominions. His whole time is scarcely sufficient to read the answers to questions which he is perpetually putting to the right and left, in season and out of season, to all persons who are unfortunate enough to come within the sphere of his activity. Nay, so inveterate is his habit, that he will permit any man, that likes, to supply him with interrogatories for the mere pleasure of forcing the poor devil who is committed to this torture, to put his answer into court—an amiable weakness, of which the cruelest advantage is often taken, by putting questions at once personal, offensive, and groundless, at war with common sense, truth, and decency; and this, too, to individuals who have no more to do with him than with the great Mogul. Indeed, there are not wanting roguish attorneys who ask such questions for the sole purpose of swelling the costs, to the ruin of the miserable respondent. One of the occupations of this great officer is listening to the details of private life; inquiring whether people read improper books; whether they teach their children their catechism, or the child's guide to the globes, and the like; and if any one has a choice bit of scandal to tell, how one man kissed another man's wife, or how a lady disguised herself in her male's clothes, he has nothing to do but to dress it up for the Court of Chancery, where he will find a ready market. Although up to the eyes in business, and unable to stir from the multiplicity of his engagements, the excellent and insatiably curious Chancellor will sit, day after day, to hear whatever any body will take the trouble to tell him; and if not voluntarily supplied, will ask for more news. One day, in a very grave and tedious cause, a certain Lord Chancellor, who shall be nameless, turned round suddenly upon one of the parties, and asked him what money he had in his breeches pocket; and straightway the poor fellow began counting his shillings and sixpences, his pocket-piece, and his two or three odd farthings, left after much foreign travel, thinking thereby that he was forwarding his cause. But it turned out that the judge, like Jeremy Diddler, "only asked out of curiosity." There is no department in life to which the Chancellor's curiosity does not extend. He dabbles in medicine, and is especially inquisitive in the treatment of insanity. He is a critic in literature, and will let no book be printed, till he has asked whether it does not contain any sinful, or other heterodox matter. He is likewise a great judge of music, and will often inquire whether a fiddler's ode the music of a song, or got it all out of his own head. He is also a furious theologian, and can scarcely admit a man to the office of a door-keeper or a candle-snuffer, who cannot satisfy him as to his knowledge of the thirty-nine articles. But of all things, he is most curious concerning the accounts of bankrupts. So delighted indeed is he with this subject, that nothing can induce him to abandon it, let who will wait, while he indulges the propensity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is another asker of impertinent questions, keeps curiosity in countenance by his practices. He cannot pass a house without stopping to count its windows. He is constantly inquiring how many servants his friends keep; how many carriages and dogs, and whether they are single or married. So frankly does he indulge in these investigations, that he openly keeps in every parish one or more servants for the express purpose of procuring such information. He makes it a boast that the proudest lord of the land cannot hire a pair of post-horses, or shoot a brace of partridges, without his knowledge. Once he took a frolic of ascertaining how many persons wore watches; at another time he counted the powdered heads, till every person got frightened, and combed out the farina, for fear of being shown up. Another time he was seized with a certain itch for knowing how much every man had to spend, and whether a man lived by begging, borrowing, or stealing. But as few people cared to answer these sort of questions, found it, after a while, as well to refrain from putting them. Perhaps, too, the objection was the greater, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer is himself the last person in the world to indulge other people's curiosity in the like matter; and, when obliged to lay his affairs before the public, he takes special care so to confuse his accounts, that not one man in fifty can make out whether his income exceeds or falls short of his expenditure.

But if I were to enumerate all the great and venerable personages who indulge in an extensive curiosity, I should never arrive at the end of my subject. Lawyers and physicians are eternal questionists; the clergy are curious, especially on agricultural affairs; the first nobles in the land take in the "John Bull" and the "Age" to gratify the most prurient curiosity. The gentlemen of the Stock Exchange live only from one story to another, and are miserable if a "great man's butler looks grave," without their knowing why. So general indeed is this passion, that one half of every Englishman's time is spent in inquiring after the health of his acquaintance, and the rest in asking "what news?" There is a very respectable knot of persons who go up and down the country asking people their opinion of the Pope's infallibility, and what they think of the Virgin Mary; and when they do not get an answer to their mind, they fall to shouting "The Church is in danger," like a parcel of lunatics. Another set, equally respectable, are chiefly solicitous for your notions concerning the Apocalypse; and to learn whether you read your Bible at all, or whether with or without note or comment. Then, again, a third set of the curious are to be seen mounted upon lamp-posts and peeping into their neighbour's windows, to learn whether they shave themselves, or employ a barber on a Sunday morning; and a fourth, who cannot find time to go to church, in their anxiety to know that their neighbours do not smoke pipes and drink ale in the time of divine service. In short, society may be considered as one great system of espionage; and the business of every man is not only with the actions, but with the very thoughts of all his neighbours. In no respect does a mortal approach nearer to the gods, than in becoming a participator in their knowledge of these matters. And on this account the situation of kings is singularly enviable, that they are always fond of gossip, and always have a plentiful supply waiting their attention. Napoleon in his palace is said to have had a double set of spies watching each other; and his greatest delight was to find out his friends in an intrigue. Whether this be true or not, I will not take upon myself to say; but that it is at least *bon trouvato* no one will doubt; for the trait is perfectly in keeping, right royal in all its particulars. It is, therefore, with extreme satisfaction that the philosopher must contemplate the progress of the new science of craniology, which may be taken as the *court moyen* for arriving at a knowledge of all sorts of secrets. A man possessed of this science is like a gamester playing with marked cards. He sees at a glance his antagonist's game, and he reads his most secret thoughts, transferred from the brain to its integuments. In a short time, simulation and dissimulation will be done away with, as superfluous and unavailing; and curiosity will have a field for its indulgence, which nothing but a revival of Louis the Fourteenth's wig can shut out: and that is a resource too expensive for any but the great. In the mean time nothing is wanting but the establishment of a Royal Society for the encouragement of the moral and social Periwinkles, the Tradescants of ethical rarities; where papers may be read on all the departments of insignificant knowledge, and archives be kept of all those little matters, which memoirs writers overlook, and historians disclaim. The establishment of such an institution would, besides other advantages, most really increase the consumption of tea and sugar; to the great benefit of the revenue, and the comfort of the Colonial interest. The president should be chosen alternately from the two classes of saints and blue-stockings; as that of the other Royal Society used to be, from the mathematicians and the naturalists: a maiden lady in advanced life always having a preference. A certain portion of every sitting should be employed in reading the satirical novels of the day, and determining with accuracy the personages intended to be hit; and to this end it would be convenient that an act of parliament were passed, to exempt the journals of the society from prosecutions for libel. The society should likewise have a right to copies of all Parliamentary reports, and to all returns ordered by the House. An annual lecture might be founded, for discovering the author of "Junius;" for detecting the individuality of the "Iron Mask;" or for recovering the lost "Pleiad;" but, above all, one or more standing committees should be in constant activity, to register, digest, and comment upon the innuendoes and asterisks of the London papers; to chronicle crimcons, and to preserve the annals of Police Offices, with the names of the parties in full. The establishment of such a society would afford a fit occasion for renewing the attempt to dig down upon the centre of gravity; the management of the work being left to their superintendence. But it is unnecessary to enter into details; establish the society, and the instinct of prying would soon find a fit sphere for its activity. If it were not for fear of offending the No Popery gentlemen, I should recommend the Inquisition as a model to be observed in its formation: but as the "Church would be in danger," were such an establishment founded upon any but the truest Protestant principles, I shall rather suggest that it be formed upon the plan, and incorporated with the orthodox Society for the Suppression of Vice.

M.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Yesterday (Thursday), died, at Kingston-hall, near Wimborne, Dorset, the seat of H. Bankes, Esq. M. P. Dr. George Prettyman Tomline, D. D., Lord Bishop of Winchester, and Prelate of the Order of the Garter. His Lordship had arrrived exactly a week before, when he appeared in very good health, but, on the morning following, his servant found him with his head on the floor and one foot on the bed; and it is supposed that he was seized with a paralytic attack when in the act of getting out of bed; he continued, from the moment he was so seized, speechless and insensible to the last. His Lordship's son was sent for immediately after the seizure, and conversed with his father at his decease His Lordship was of a remarkably hale and vigorous appearance for his age, which was 77.

Doctor Tomline was the son of a tradesman at Bury-Saint-Edmond's, and was with his brother John, educated at the Grammar School there, from whence they were removed to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. There George was distinguished as a good classical scholar and mathematician. In 1772, he came out Senior Wrangler, and being elected a Fellow in 1781, he served the office of moderator. By good fortune, Mr. William Pitt was sent to that College, and Mr. Prettyman was selected to be his tutor. On the pupil being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, he chose his former tutor to be his Secretary, a place for which his great talents admirably qualified him. In 1787 Dr. Prettyman was appointed Bishop of Lincoln, soon after, Dean of St. Paul's; and, in 1820, was translated to the See of Winchester, the second Bishoprick in point of emolument in the kingdom. A few years ago, a person to whom he was almost unknown, left him a very handsome fortune on condition of his taking the name of Tomline, which was of course complied with. His Lordship was the author of "A Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England," and an "Introduction to the Study of the Bible." He also published a Life of his Pupil, which is said not to be distinguished by that information he was qualified to introduce, and which the public expected.—*Bath Herald of Nov.* 17.

A rather curious adventure befell the Holyhead mail-coach, a few nights ago, on the road from S. Asaph to Abergele. This being the coachman's first drive upon the road, he was of course, unacquainted with it; but, on coming to the end of St. Asaph bridge, where the road branches off, one way to Abergele and the other to Rhydlan; instead of seeking the requisite information from the guard, or a gentleman of Abergele, who was on the outside, he preferred trusting to the instinct of the horses as to the way he should take, and thus naturally leading them to prefer the fine level road to Rhydlan, they proceeded merrily along it. The mistake was not discovered until a fair Hibernian, who was an inside passenger, happening to put her head outside the window, inquired what bridge it was they were coming to. "Bridge!" exclaimed her companion, "it can't be a bridge, madam. "By my faith it is, replied the lady; "at least it is what we should call one in my country, whatever you may do in yours." To satisfy himself, the gentleman took a peep through the opposite, when, lo! to his inexpressible surprise, he found that they were on the centre of Rhydlan-bridge, three miles from St. Asaph. On recovering a little from his astonishment, he shouted to the coachman—"Where the deuce are you driving us to?" At this unexpected interrogation, the coach was suddenly stopped? the guard stared wildly at the shipping in the river, and the passengers knew not what to think. A council being convened, it was unanimously agreed that they should make the best of their way back again; but, before they could turn, they were obliged to drive through the town, thus fulfilling an ancient Welsh prediction, that "When a bridge should be built over Conway ferry, the London royal mail-coach should be driven through Rhydlan." The Rhydlan and Abergele toll gate houses are on opposite sides of the road, but the guard did not discover the difference, though he swore at the gate keeper for going to bed, instead of waiting their arrival as usual.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The kingdom of the Netherlands had, in the year 1825. 3,889 public schools, with 383,970 scholars, exclusively of private institutions, and 76,648 schools for children. The gymnasiums were frequented by 7,018 pupils, and the six universities by 2,636 students, of whom Louvain had the most, viz. 580. Holland and the northern provinces have, with regard to schools and gymnasiums, the advantage of the southern provinces; and in Flanders the gymnasiums flourish least of all.—*Beck's Repertorium.*

FESTIVITIES IN ANDERSTON.

In our last we briefly noticed the amusements which were in active course of preparation for the leges of the Borough of Anderston, by the present provident Magistrates; and under such official auspices the entertainments offered not only to outrival the celebrated Greenwich fair, but were altogether of such a popular and inviting description as were sure to effect the desired desideratum for the prosperity of the infant Borough, that of attracting a large concourse of spectators from the surrounding neighbourhood, who have long had their propensities in this way ungratified owing to the unaccountable apathy of the official functionaries who preside over their interests, and who ought to know better the pulse of their, at least to be presumed, indirect constituents. In the forenoon, all the streets of the Borough were traversed by the civic functionaries, giving intimation to the inhabitants, of the important transactions that were to be performed in the afternoon; and it may be remarked, never was a mission more faithfully or punctually executed, for every few yards did the procession halt, and the drummer, with due emphasis, after a previous roll of the drum, and a hearty, snuff, gave utterance to the ominous words, "Take notice!" which concluded his

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part of ceremony. Then the bellman, who was an Anderston weaver, and distinguished by a fine green apron, handled his noisy accompaniment so well, that there were soon collected a crowd of greedy listeners to the very audibly expressed contents of a manuscript which a little portly consequential personage held in his hand, and which minutely detailed the destined sports, and invited those who were inclined, to become competitors to be forthcoming at the appointed hour. Accordingly, at three o'clock, the Main Street, from John Wright's barn to Sandyford Toll, was covered by a large mass of spectators eager to witness the foot races. All the windows from which a peep could be obtained of the pedestrians, were filled by a galaxy of female beauty; and on each side of the ascending road to Sandyford Toll, the spectators were thickly seated within the pencies of the adjoining properties ready to catch a glimpse of the competitors, The three men having been arranged at the starting post, and the master of police and assistants having, with great labour and perseverance, succeeded in effecting an opening among the crowd for the competitors, the race commenced. The pedestrians ran with great swiftness, and were preceded by a man on horseback at full gallop to clear the way for them. On their return, two of them arrived within two minutes of each other, but the third was far behind. Though the runners were much exhausted, the crowd, ever anxious to gratify their curiosity, callous of the alignment ation to human suffering, pressed on the breathless men as they arrived; and they were literally wedged in, till luckily the moving mass ushered them into the door of a public house, in which they found an opportune refuge. The second foot race took place about half-past 3 o'clock, & was well contested. The competitors were followed by their friends; & in the running every obstacle that impeded the progress of the racers, was summarily removed. A chosen band cleared the passage, and those luckless mortals that were unable to get out of the way were, without the least compunction, overthrown, and left sprawling in the street, and to give a zest to the feats, several dogs that were in the line of road were kicked, pulled, or thrown overhead, vaulting in the air. One of the competitors arrived at the winning post, and shortly after the other two nearly abreast, and they having been declared victors, a vacuum in the amusements occurred. But in such a predicament the materials for mischief are never wanting among a crowd in a high state of excitement. A man came up with a hand barrow, and instead of wheeling his barrow, it was determined by the crowd that he should be wheeled in it himself. The owner of the barrow, much against his inclination, was stretched on it, amid the laughter of the spectators, and wheeled along till he got an opportunity of making his exit. A man next came up with a hurley, which was also grasped by the crowd, and it was deemed excellent amusement when it was thrown about the street, and the peculiarly adroit manner in which one individual, with a white hat, seized one of the ends of the hurley and produced the intended somerset, showed he was no novice in accelerating the premature destruction of property. The two foot races being finished, the centre of attraction was the green at the head of Bishop Street, were the sack and pig races were to be enacted To that spot, the eager multitude bent their course in thousands, and the whole of Bishop Street presented one dense mass. The scene of the destined amusements, was the hollow ground, at the bottom of Blythswood hill. All those who had not strength or inclination to whiths and the fatigues of the ring, betook themselves to the brow of the hill and the genteel families in the neighbourhood having turned out on the interesting occasion, the face of the hill was covered by a very gay and brilliant assemblage. What was peculiarly striking, was the extraordinary rapidity with which all the trees that overlooked the scene of action were climbed by daring adventurers, who hung unconcerned on the yielding branches that threatened every moment to separate from the trunk, and untenant those who had the temerity to ascend them to gratify their curiosity. It was fearfull to witness the human heads that were seen o'ertoping the highest branches, while those that could not obtain so elevated a position, were carelessly clustered in the thick foliage of the trees. Those who preferred remaining on terra firma made a safer choice, but were far from exempt from the inconveniences incident to a promiscuous concourse of persons. The first operation was to form a sufficiently extensive ring; and this the whole physical strength of the Anderston police, the Provost, Magistrates, and other auxiliaries, seemed scarcely able to accomplish: those who were in the front rank of the ring were unwilling to enlarge it for fear they should be thrown into a less prominent situation, The civil authorities had a very hard task to make the multitude give way, for no sooner had the force of the batons driven one portion of the ring back, than another section protruded, and Mr. Hopkirk, the Provost, who was incessant in his exertions to organize the ring, assured the folks that unless they extended the ring further, the promised entertainment would be entirely withhold. After much bustle, confussion, and loss of time, the front rank sat down, and it was fondly imagined all would go smoothly on. Unhappily, however, a fresh impetus from the fast accumulating spectators, totally disarranged the good work, the ring was broken, and the multitude were once more a shapeless mass.

In these inauspicious circumstances the civil authorities made a fresh effort to re-create the ring from the trees on the east side, and this succeeded so well, that in a short time a ring, whose amplitude would have done credit to any boxing match, was at length formed, and the police were on the alert to prevent any fresh irruptions, and preserve the peace. There were then a few minutes spent in deliberation among the official directors of the treat, and the impatient spectators were at length gratified by a view of the three sacks, which were tossed into the air, amid general acclamation. Three competitors soon appeared, who were greeted with all the usual marks of popular favour. Now was public expectation at its highest pitch. The men threw off their jackets, and were successively put into the sacks, the mouths of which were closely tied at the neck. While business was proceeding in this regular manner, the spectators, gave a loose to joy—laughing, cheering, and clapping hands, at the grotesque appearance of the men in the sacks. One of the competitors was carried by manager of the sports into the centre of the ring; and after the delighted spectators had a full view of him, he was carefully carried back in his assistant's arms. All being ready, the three competitors started from one part of the ring to reach the opposite side, where the handkerchief indicating the distance was placed. The exhibition at this crisis was truly laughable. The competitors commenced hopping and springing but one of them had only jumped a few yards when down he came on the face a heavy fall, there being no way of saving the person when the balance is lost. This disaster created a burst of laughter, which was increased by his neighbour before him experiencing the same misfortune. The first competitor had now reached the other side of the ring without falling, and was closely followed by the other two, who had contrived to scramble on their leg. The people were now in ectacy at the ludicrous scene, and laughter and applause resounded through the ring, The struggle was now between the foremost two, the first of whom fell just before he attained the winning post, and he that was behind him came down also; but not to be beat he rolled along the ground to the post. The man in the rear stumbled also and the three competitors were sprawling on the ground, to the great amusement and infinite gratication of the beholders. This race gave so much satisfaction, that it was determined to have another double the distance. The sacks were again tossed up, and three competitors appeared who were speedily enveloped in the sacks, in the same manner as their predecessors. The same ludicrous scene again occurred: the cream of enjoyment was the repeated falls of the men, and the floundering they made to get up, and while one would be springing or hopping confidently forward in the expectation of carrying off the prize, to have his hopes dashed by an unexpected fall, with his head dimpling the earth, set the spectators in a roar of laughter The species of amusement being exhausted, and the prizes of 10s. 5s. and 3s. decided, the crowd were ordered to keep their places for the concluding piece; and a man arrived with a pig in a sack, which was deposited in the middle of the ring amid the unbounded applause of the spectators "Volunteers for the pig race" were now required to present themselves—a stick was repeatedly thrown into the air, which was accepted by ten candidates; who rubbed their hands well with sand. In the meantime the pig was uncovered, and its long tail, which had been closely shaved, was soaped with all due ceremony. The animal did not seem at all to relish these attentions. and grunted loudly in token of dissent There was, however, no alternative—thousands were waiting to be gratified by its share in the performance, and the pig chasers having disrobed, and been duly marshalled by the civil authorities, the chase was ordered to begin. The animal, however, would not stir, and its tormentors in vain endeavoured to throw it over their shoulders,—and in their eagerness to get a hold, jostled and overthrew each other, and the four legged and two legged animals were rolling on the ground to the great entertainment of the crowd. A pause ensued, and the bellman was despatched for more soap, with which he returned in triumph. The animal reluctantly underwent another soaping, and its tormentors were reduced to six. They again proceeded to their task, but the animal shrieked at every pull, and would not move, and had to be dragged by the ears to the centre of the ring to afford a better view. The pig was fat, and appeared to be about five or six stone weight, and it was evident that it would be fruitlessly prolonging its sufferings, its tail being bleeding, without affording the expected gratification of being thrown over head. The ring was broken, and the crowd rushed forward to see the pig, which was in a worse predicament than ever, being jammed and trampled upon by persons who were eager to get possession of the animal, and renew the sport. The police however succeeded in getting away the worn-out animal, and thus ended Anderston races. In the evening the shows were well attended, the public houses did a good deal of business, and the drinking & dancing were kept up till an early hour yesterday morning. All the ale houses were crowded, and such was the demand for the "mountain dew," and the many mouths open, that the sellers had not time to wipe the very glasses. No accident took place, and although every thing went on merrily, yet there was no disorder of any kind. A considerable sum was received by the town for permission to erect stalls on the streets caravans with shows, and small theatres. The Anderston Corporation have shown great spirit on this occasion, which has given universal satisfaction and these fairs must prove a great benefit to the place. We hear that in future two fairs annually are to take place there, namely, in May and September.

The Glasgow Chronicle, Sep. 14.

PEACE AND PLENTY.

A Protestant clergyman, living in the neighbourhood of Birr, King's County, where an inveterate animosity rages between the hostile names of Cummins and Darrick, happened, incautiously, in the presence of his labourers, to express an opinion unfavourable to one of the opposing parties. His words were reported (with embellishments of course), and accordingly the *tasty gentlemen* came at night, and set fire to his corn stacks.—A country fellow, of whom I inquired into the degree of estimation in which this gentlemen is held, assured me that "he is a very good *jintilman* and the neighbours likes him as well as the *Arieshi*." "The devil they do!" quoth I; "how come they to destroy every grain of corn which he had in the world?"—"Ogh—poor Ir was only a faction *done* that." "Only a faction!" Hy, to be sure—what else? He joined the *Coomminses*, and the *Dharrighs abarred* him." This was, no doubt, very satisfactory to the sufferer; and so, indeed, my informant seemed to think it, for he subjoined, "Let his Reverence keep up his heart, and now, for I'll be bound the Coomminses will *crap* the *wildans*, and the *divil's cure* to them." "I take it for granted," said I, "that you are not a *Dharrigh* but a *Coommini*?" "Neither one nor the other, Master? I am a Fogarty. My *faction* lies *beyant Ruzgray* (Roscrea) and we licks the Spooners—the Lord be praised, every year rig'lar in Samrone." "Indeed! you surprise me. I was told that this part of the world, was in a state of peace." "Paice! and so it is, your honor, Paice and Plinty! but by J———s, *its plinty of fighin.*"—*Dublin Evening Post.*

DESTRUCTION OF A GREEK STEAMER BY FIRE—On Monday afternoon the Irresistible, one of the vessels lately built for the Greeks, and intended to have been sent out immediately, to Lord Cochrane, sailed from Limehouse, for the first time, on an experimental trip, as far as the Nore and back again. She proceeded admirably, until, on her return, near Gravesend, she was discovered to have caught fire. Immediately, every possible effort was made by all on board, to ascertain the cause and prevent the further action of the conflagration, but unhappily, without success. At 9 o'clock that night, the steam-vessel was burnt to the water's edge. Two of the men on board, in their efforts to secure the steam apparatus from explosion (in which they providentially succeeded) were severely scalded. The vessel was estimated at about 9,000*l.*

LAW OF BAIL.

NECESSITY FOR A LEGISLATIVE REFORM AS TO THE EXTENT OF COMMITMENTS BEFORE TRIAL

IN the early periods of English Jurisprudence, the *right* of the subject to bail, even in felonious cases, was a recognised principle, established and acknowledged in many of the more ancient statutes. This right was gradually limited, in proportion as the more sensitive spirit of civilization came to regard even the suspicion of crime with a degree of severity and disgust. The law still steadily held the theory, that a man was to be considered innocent till he was proved guilty; but in all committments to prison, the anxiety for the secure custody of the prisoner gradually became a heavy punishment, till at length the jails of the country have become crowded with persons awaiting their trial, and, as a necessary consequence, the habitually profligate have been associated with the most venial offenders, and corruption and misery have been spread through the land.

A very brief view of the Parliamentary Returns of the comparative number of persons committed, convicted, and acquitted, will place this matter in a forcible light.

In 1826, there were *committed* to the various Jails of England and Wales 16,147 persons of whom about one-fifth were females. Of these 11,095 were *convicted* 3266 *acquitted* and against 1786 *no bills* were found. We thus perceive that *one-third* of the persons committed were declared innocent by the law; and that they were thus subjected to the cruel injury of the sufferings and corruption of a prison, and the disgrace of having mixed with felons of the most atrocious description. When we take into account the long interval of jail deliveries, at certain periods of the year, it must be acknowledged that the injustice which society thus perpetrates is most crying and enormous.

But we must look further than the mere amount of committments, to inquire into the *quality of the crimes* for which the greater number are committed. In the year 1826, upwards of *eleven thousand* human beings were incarcerated for many months previous to trial for offences coming under the description of *simple larceny* Of these persons *eight thousand* were convicted;—and to *six thousand*, the punishment awarded was only six months imprisonment, and *less periods*.

By a recent law it was enacted 'that when any person shall be taken on a charge of felony, and the charge shall be supported by positive and credible evidence of the fact, or by such evidence as if not explained or contradicted shall raise a *strong presumption* of the guilt of the person charged, such person shall be committed to prison.' Here then is the evil to which the legislature ought to direct its attention. The principle of bail for very trifling charges of larceny ought to be acknowledged, as in the case of misdemeanours, which often involve much greater atrocity. A thief is the most expensive member of society. Our present laws make the accidental offender a systematic culprit;—and society has to bear the heavy burthen of a constant struggle with the evils which it partly generates, the scaffold or the hulks and the conflict.

The difficulty which the *poor* find in obtaining bail, under charges of *assault* and *misdemeanour* is another cause of the crowded state of our jails.' The laws here operate with excessive inequality.

The following report of the state of the New Prison, Clerkenwell, offers a very forcible illustration of the preceding remarks:

Prisoners on summary orders 29, for re-examination 45, deserters 4, evidence for the crown 1, for sentence at the present sessions 1—total 80 For trial at the Middlesex Sessions—Assaults 156, disorderly 52, riot 40, larceny 26, misdemeanour 12, menacing 9, frauds 4, bastardy 3, uttering 1—303. Making a total of 383.

It is dreadful to consider, that out of 303 persons awaiting their trials, 208 are lying in prison, enduring every horror of moral contamination, for assaults and disorderly conduct—offences bailable by the existing laws but which cannot be bailed by these unhappy beings, from their individual poverty. Surely this inequality of *punishment* ought to find a remedy!

We conclude this brief notice of a very important subject, by a forcible extract from the last report of the 'Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline:'

'The sole object to be obtained when an individual is charged with crime, is to ensure his appearance at the day of trial. If this can be secured by any other means than by the custody of his person, a commitment to jail is not only unnecessary, but being in itself an evil, is unjust. It behoves the law, therefore, to shew a necessity for the commitment, and not for the prisoner to prove why he should be bailed. There are cases of daily occurrance in which a strong presumption of guilt exists, and when consequently commitment must follow, where an absolute necessity for the commitment cannot be shewn. Such are the cases where the offence is of a light nature, and many of our felonies are of this character. To a person charged with such a crime there is but little inducement to avoid trial, and certainly not enough to justify a refusal of good securities for his appearance. There are also instances where "the character of the accused, the ties of his station, the character of his securities," might counterbalance the weight of evidence against him. As the law before stood, these circumstances were allowed to operate; and it would have been more in the true spirit of our constitution to have increased the liberty of the subject, even at a small hazard of the public security, than thus to multiply the number of commitments before trial, merely on the ground of a supposed necessity. By admitting more liberally to bail, the injury to the individual is certainly avoided, and the public security is but slightly hazarded; but by limiting privilege, as it has recently been limited, much certain evil to the party is inflicted, while, the public advantage is but contingent, and in many cases not in any degree endangered.'—*The Sphynx, September* 16.

THE IMAGE IN LAVA *

(From the Monthly Magazine, for September.)

Thou thing of years departed!
What ages have gone by,
Since here the mournful seal was set
By Love and Agony!

Temple and tower have moulder'd,
Empires from Earth have fled—
And woman's heart hath left a trace
Those glories to outlast!

And childhood's fragile image
Thus fearfully enshrined,
Survives the proud memorials rear'd
By conquerors of mankind!

Babe! wert then calmly slumbering
Upon thy mother's breast,
When suddenly the fiery tomb
Shut round each gentle guest?

A strange dark fate o'ertook you,
Fair babe and loving heart?
One moment of a thousand pangs—
Yet better than to part!
Haply of that fond bosom
On ashes here impress'd,
Thou wert the only treasure, child!
Whereon a hope might rest.

Perchance all vainly lavish'd
Its other love had been,
And where it trusted nought remain'd
But thorns whereon to lean!

Fair better then to perish,
The form within its clasp,
Than live and lose thee, precious one!
From that impassion'd grasp;

Oh! I could pass all relics
Left by the pomps of old,
To gaze on this rude monument,
Cast in Affection's mould!

Love, human Love! what art thou?
—Thy print upon the dust
Outlives the cities of renown,
Wherein the mighty trust!

Immortal, oh! immortal
Thou are, whose earthly glow
Hath given these ashes holiness—
It must, it *must* be so!

F. H.

*The impression of a Woman's form, with an infant clasped to the bosom, found at the first uncovering of Pompeii

BOMBAY:—PRINTED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 1, BELL LANE, by THOMAS RIGBY.